The Globe.

WILLIAM LEWIS, —PERSEVERE.— Editor and Proprietor.

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TERMS OF THE GLOBE.

Per annum in advance.....$1 50
Six months..... 75
Three months..... 50
A failure to notify a discontinuance at the expiration of the term subscribed for will be considered a new engagement.

TERMS OF ADVERTISING.

	1 insertion.	2 do.	3 do.
Four lines or less,	$ 25	$ 37½	$ 50
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Two squares,	1 00	1 50	2 00
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	3 months.	6 months.	12 months.
Six lines or less,	$1 50	$3 00	$5 00
One square,	3 00	5 00	7 00
Two squares,	5 00	8 00	10 00
Three squares,	7 00	10 00	15 00
Four squares,	9 00	13 00	20 00
Half a column,	12 00	16 00	24 00
One column,	20 00	30 00	50 00

Professional and Business Cards not exceeding four lines, one year,.....$3 00
Administrators' and Executors' Notices,.....$1 75
Advertisements not marked with the number of insertions desired, will be continued till forbid and charged according to these terms.

NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!!
AT
D. P. GWIN'S CHEAP STORE.

D. P. GWIN has just returned from Philadelphia with the largest and most beautiful assortment of
SPRING AND SUMMER GOODS
Ever brought to Huntingdon—Consisting of the most fashionable Dress Goods for Ladies and Gentlemen; Black and Fancy Silks, all Wool Delaines, (all colors,) Spring Delains, Braize Delanes, Braizes, all colors; Debaize, Levella Cloth, Alpacca, Plain and Silk Warp; Printed Berages, Brilliants, Plain and Colored Ginghams, Lawns and Prints of every description.

Also, a large lot of Dress Trimmings, Fringes, More-Antique Ribbon, Gimps, Buttons, Braids, Crapes, Ribbons, Reed and Brass Hoops, Silk and Linen Handkerchiefs, Neck-Ties, Stocks, Zopher, French Working Cotton, Linen and Cotton Floss, Tidy Yarn, &c.

Also, the best and cheapest assortment of Collars and Undersleeves in town; Barred and Plain Jaconet, Mull Muslin. Swiss, Plain, Figured and dotted Skirts, Belts, Marsailles for Capes, and a variety of White Goods too numerous to mention.

SPRING SHAWLS, THIBET SHAWLS, MANTILLAS, &c

Also, Cloths, Cassimers, Cassinets, K. Jean, Cot. Drills, Muslins, Tickings. Nankeen, Table Diapers, &c.

Also a large lot of Bonnets, Flats, and Hats, at low prices.

BOOTS and SHOES, the largest and cheapest assortment in town.

HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BUCKETS, CHURNS, TUBS, BUTTER BOWLS, BROOMS, BRUSHES, &c. CARPETS and OIL CLOTH. FISH, SALT, SUGAR, COFFEE, TEA, MOLASSES, and all goods usually kept in a country store.

My old customers, and as many new ones as can crowd in, are respectfully requested to call and examine my goods.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange, at the Highest Market Prices.

April 21, 1858. D. P. GWIN.

NEW STORE!—NEW GOODS!!—
FISHER & McMURTRIE having re-opened the METROPOLITAN, formerly known as "Saxton's," take pleasure in announcing to their many friends, that they have received a new and well selected Stock of GOODS, which they feel confident will satisfy the demands of the public, and will prove unexceptionable in *Style* and *Quality*.

The line of Dress Goods embraces Robes A'Quille, in Organdies, Lawns, Percales, &c., Chaleys, Berages, Brilliants, all Wool DeLaines, Cravella, Mohair, Danubian, Tamise and Lavella Cloths, DeBage Lustres, Alpaccas, Prints, Ginghams, &c.

We have a fine assortment of Summer Shawls, Mantillas, Dress Trimmings, Fringes, Antique's, Ribbons, Mitts, Gloves, Gauntlets, Hosiery, Ladies Collars, Handkerchiefs, Buttons, Floss, Sewing Silk, Whalebones for Skirts, Reed Hoops, Brass ditto, Skirt Cord, &c.

Also—Tickings, Osnaburg, Bleached and Unbleached Muslins, all prices; Colored and White Cambrics, Barred and Swiss Muslins, Victoria Lawns, Nainsooks, Tarleton, and many other articles which comprise the line of WHITE and DOMESTIC GOODS.

We have French Cloths, Fancy Cassimers, Satinets, Jeans, Tweeds, Cottonades, Linens, Denims and Blue Drills.

Hats, Caps, and Bonnets, of every variety and Style. Also, a large assortment of all kinds of *Straw Goods*.

A Good Stock of GROCERIES, HARDWARE, QUEENSWARE, BOOTS and SHOES, WOOD and WILLOW-WARE, which will be sold *Cheap*.

We also deal in PLASTER, FISH, SALT, and all kinds of GRAINS, and possess facilities in this branch of trade unequalled by any. We deliver all packages or parcels of Merchandise *free of charge* at the Depots of the Broad Top and Pennsylvania Railroads'.

COME ONE, COME ALL, and be convinced that the *Metropolitan* is the place to secure fashionable and desirable goods, disposed of at the lowest rates.

April 14, 1858.

FOR EVERYBODY.

TRY THE NEW STORE,

On Hill Street opposite Miles & Dorris' Office.

THE BEST
SUGAR and MOLASSES,
COFFEE, TEA and CHOCOLATE,
FLOUR, FISH, SALT and VINEGAR,
CONFECTIONERIES, CIGARS and TOBACCO,
SPICES OF THE BEST, AND ALL KINDS,
and every other article usually found in a Grocery Store.

ALSO— Drugs, Chemicals, Dye Stuffs,
Paints, Varnishes, Oils and Spts. Turpentine,
Fluid, Alcohol, Glass and Putty,
BEST WINE and BRANDY for medical purposes.
ALL THE BEST PATENT MEDICINES,
and a large number of articles too numerous to mention,
The public generally will please call and examine for themselves and learn my prices.

S. S. SMITH.

Huntingdon, May 25, 1858.

HUNTINGDON HOTEL.

The subscriber respectfully announces to his friends and the public generally, that he has leased that old and well established TAVERN STAND, known as the *Huntingdon House*, on the corner of Hill and Charles Street, in the Borough of Huntingdon.—He has fitted up the House in such a style as to render it very comfortable for lodging Strangers and Travelers.

HIS TABLE will always be stored with the best the season can afford, to suit the tastes and appetites of his guests.

HIS BAR will always be filled with *Choice Liquors*, and HIS STABLE always attended by careful and attentive Ostlers.

☞ He hopes by strict attention to business and a spirit of accommodation, to merit and receive a liberal share of public patronage. P. McATEER.

May 12, 1858—1y.

ATTENTION ALL!!
JUST ARRIVED,
A SPLENDID STOCK OF BOOTS AND SHOES,
FOR LADIES AND GENTLEMEN,
MISSES, BOYS AND CHILDREN.

For Men and Boys' Fine Boots, call at WESTBROOK'S Boot and Shoe Store.
For Ladies and Misses Gaiters and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S.
For Children's Shoes of all kinds, call at WESTBROOK'S.
For Men and Boys' Coarse Boots and Shoes, call at WESTBROOK'S.
For Morocco Leather, call at WESTBROOK'S.
For any thing you want in my line, CALL SOON.
For Ladies' Gaitors at prices from $1.00 to $2.25, call on LEVI WESTBROOK.

Huntingdon, May 5, 1858.

ALEXANDRIA FOUNDRY!

The Alexandria Foundry has been bought by R. C. McGILL, and is in blast, and have all kinds of Castings, Stoves, Machines, Plows, Kettles, &c., &c., which he will sell at the lowest prices. All kinds of Country Produce and old Metal taken in exchange for Castings, at market prices.

April 7, 1858. R. C. McGILL.

COUNTRY DEALERS can buy CLOTHING from me in Huntingdon at WHOLESALE as cheap as they can in the cities, as I have a wholesale store in Philadelphia.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858. H. ROMAN.

VARNISH! VARNISH!!
ALL KINDS, *warranted good*, for sale at BROWN'S Hardware Store,
April 28, 1858—tf. Huntingdon, Pa.

LADIES, ATTENTION!—My assortment of beautiful dress goods is now open, and ready for inspection. Every article of dress you may desire, can be found at my store. D. P. GWIN.

HARDWARE!
A Large Stock, just received, and for sale at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

THE MAMMOTH STORE
Is the place for Latest Styles of Ladies' Dress Goods.

J. BRICKER'S Mammoth Store is the place to get the worth of your money, in Dry Goods, Hardware, Groceries, &c., &c., &c.

DOUGLASS & SHERWOOD'S Patent Extension Skirts, for sale only by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

BUILDERS
Are requested to call and examine the Hardware, &c., at BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

GROCERIES,
Of the best, always ready for customers, at J. BRICKER'S MAMMOTH STORE.

WHEAT!
For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

Select Poetry.

AUTUMN EVENING.

Behold the Western evening light!
It melts in deepening gloom;
So calmly Christians melt away,
Descending to the tomb.

The wind breathes low; the withered leaf
Scarce whispers from the tree;
So gently flows the parting breath,
When good men cease to be.

How beautiful on all the hills
The crimson light is shed?
'Tis like the peace the Christian gives
To mourners round his bed.

How mildly on the wandering cloud
The sunset beam is cast!
'Tis like the memory left behind
When loved ones breathe their last.

And now, above the dews of night,
The yellow star appears;
So faith springs in the heart of those
Whose eyes are bathed in tears.

But soon the morning's happier light
Its glory shall restore:
And eyelids that are seal'd in death
Shall wake, to close no more.

An Interesting Sketch.

NAPOLEON AND DUROC.

FROM GEN. MILLER'S LIFE OF NAPOLEON.

Napoleon was very fond of walking in the streets of Paris *incognito*, in search of adventures. On these occasions, he generally wore a round hat, and a long blue coat, in which his appearance was not altogether prepossessing. In consequence of this, he was occasionally received with a coolness and indifference to which in *propria persona* he was unaccustomed. Once, shortly before Christmas, he arose as early as seven, and accompanied by Duroc, Grand Marshall of the palace, (who wore the same sort of disguise as Napoleon,) left the Tuilleries, just as day was breaking. After a walk through the Palace Vendome thence to the Rue de Napoleon—where he much admired the splendid mansions which had been recently erected there; chatting familiarly he observed to Duroc:

"It seems that the Parisians in this quarter are extremely lazy, to keep their shops shut at this time of day."

Discoursing thus they arrived at the Chinese bath rooms, which had been recently painted and embellished. As they were criticising the exterior, the cafe which belonged to the establishment opened.

"Suppose we enter and breakfast here," said Napoleon to Duroc; "what do you say? has not your walk given you an appetite?"

And without waiting for an answer, Napoleon entered the cafe, took his seat at a table, called for a waiter, and requested some mutton chops and a bottle of chamberlin wine; and having breakfasted heartily, and taken a cup of coffee, which he protested was better than that he was supplied with at the Tuilleries, he called the waiter and demanded the bill, saying to Duroc—"Pay and let us return now;" then rising and going to the door, he began to whistle an Italian recitative, endeavoring to appear at ease. The Grand Marshall rose at the same time; but after fruitlessly searching his pockets, found that having dressed in haste, he had forgotten his purse, and he well knew that Napoleon never carried any money about him. Nevertheless the waiter came and presented the bill to the Grand Marshall, who stood mute with surprise at not being able to discharge it, although the amount was only twelve francs. Napoleon, not knowing what detained Duroc, and not accustomed to be kept waiting, re-entered, saying impatiently—

"Come, make haste, it is late."

The Grand Marshall now comprehending the unpleasant situation in which he was placed, and thinking the best way to get out of it was to avow frankly his inability to discharge the debt, approached the mistress of the cafe, (who was silent and indifferent at the counter,) and said politely and confusedly—

"Madame, my friend and myself left home this morning a little precipitately, and we quite forgot to bring our purses—but I give you my word that in an hour I will send you the amount of your bill."

"It may be so, sir," cooly replied the lady, "but I know neither of you, and we are every day taken in, in this manner. Do you really think that—"

"Madame," interrupted the Grand Marshall, reddening with rage at this answer, "we are men of honor, we are officers of the guard!"

"Oh, yes! fine excuses, truly! officers of the guard, indeed."

At these words, *men of honor and officers of the Guard*, which Napoleon had overheard, he turned round, and in a voice which had caused heroes to tremble, demanded—

"What is all this about?"

But at a sign from Duroc, he remained impatiently where he was. The waiter now stepped forward and volunteered to be answerable for the debt, with which assurance the mistress of the cafe was satisfied. Duroc regarded the young man with surprise, and drawing from his pocket a watch, encircled with brilliants, said to the obliging waiter:

"My friend, you have acted nobly; keep this watch till I return to recompense you."

"Sir," said the waiter, "I have no wish to take it. I feel convinced that you are both men of honor."

"Good, my friend," said the Grand Marshall, "you shall never repent your confidence in us." He then rejoined the Emperor.

Duroc recounted the particulars of the adventure to Napoleon, who laughed heartily, and was pleased with the generosity of the poor waiter, who had become security for them without knowing who they were. On their way to the Palace, they stopped at the Passage des Panoramas, which was then one of the most elegant passages or covered ways in Paris. There a shop attracted the attention of Napoleon. It contained a fine collection of porcelain vases. Two superb ones were exposed to view, and appearing to the Emperor very tasteful, he entered the shop and demanded the price. The mistress of the cafe, with a sneer on her countenance, cooly asked if he wished to purchase them.

"Why, madame, I should not have asked the price, unless I had thought of purchasing them," said Napoleon, irritated by the imputation of the woman.

"Four thousand francs (£160,) not a farthing less, monsieur."

"Four thousand francs! that is horribly dear, madame! much too dear for me!"

And touching his hat, he was about to leave the shop, when the *marchande*, with her hands in her pockets, added sarcastically:

"They cost me five thousand, but it is better to sell at cost in these times than to starve. There are fine doings now-a-days! always war! all the world is complaining! Business is at a stand still now, and the shopkeepers are ruined; but we do not pay less taxes."

During this address, Napoleon's countenance became highly expressive—his eyes flashed, his cheeks were flushed with rage; at length he interrupted her by saying:

"Madame, have you a husband? Where is he? Can I see him?"

"Eh! la! la! do not be angry monsieur! I have a husband, thank heaven, but he has gone to seek money. But what can you want of him, while I am here?"

"Enough, madame, enough! I wished to tell your husband that—that perhaps I shall send for these vases—"

He then left the shop, disgusted with the *merchande*, whose coolness and politics had so much exasperated him.

"Faith," said he, when he had rejoined Duroc, "I have had a sound lecture from a foolish woman, who seems to attend more to politics than her business. Oh! I will have her husband's head shaved; it is his fault."

The Emperor and the Grand Marshal now returned to the Tuilleries, having both met with adventures, the one with a shop-keeper, and the other with a waiter.

About six weeks after these occurrences, Napoleon said to Duroc:

"I have nothing to do now, suppose we go and see how the shops look. Bye-the-bye, how did you settle the affair at the Chinese Baths?"

"Indeed, sire, I am glad you have mentioned the subject, for I had quite forgotten all about it."

"That is wrong, Duroc, very wrong indeed. I may be allowed to forget such trifles as that; but you———"

"Sire, I will immediately make the *amende honorable*."

"Yes, do; and let it be done in a way that will please me; you understand. At the same time, let the female politician be ordered to send her husband here, with the two vases which I looked at, when I paid her a visit. I am somewhat in her debt. Ah! ah! 'tis my turn, now, and we shall see!"

Duroc having given precise directions to one of the imperial footmen, despatched him to the Chinese Baths, when he thus addressed the mistress of the cafe:

"Madame, did not two gentlemen breakfast here, about six weeks since, without paying their bill?"

"Yes, monsieur," replied the lady, very much troubled, seeing that the inquirer wore the livery of the palace.

"Well, madame, those gentlemen were the Emperor and the Grand Marshall of the palace. Can I see the waiter who became security for them?"

"Yes, certainly, sir."

The mistress rang the bell, but felt uneasy; she thought of nothing less than going to the palace, and imploring the forgiveness of the Emperor. When the waiter appeared, the footman gave him a roll of fifty Napoleons, and said to him:

"In addition to this, the Grand Marshall has charged me to say, that if you have any favor to ask, for yourself or friends, he will be most happy to grant it."

The name of the waiter was Dargens; he hastened to accept the kind offer of the Grand Marshall, who instantly made him one of the imperial footmen. He soon gained the confidence of the Empress Josephine, and became her especial attendant. After her divorce, he accompanied her to Malmaison, and—singular destiny of men, at this time—eventually entered the service of Wellington, in 1814.

After his visit to the cafe, the imperial footman reached the Passage des Panoramas, when he entered the shop of the voluble *marchande*.

"Sir," said he, addressing the master, "you are requested to go to the palace, this instant, with the two vases, which the Emperor inquired the price of, about six weeks since, in your shop. His Imperial Majesty is now waiting for you."

"Heavens!" he cried, "I shall be shot." Then, addressing his wife, who was terribly frightened, and unable to speak, he said—

"I have no doubt, but that you have been talking to the Emperor, and speaking ill of the Government, as you always do; and this, to the Emperor himself! When will you learn to cease your cursed babbling? Ah, mon Dieu!—I am a lost man—I shall be shot!"

Here, fright nearly overpowered the poor man, who seemed shocked that his wife should have taken the Emperor for a police spy. However, he mustered all his courage, and arrived with the vases, at the Tuilleries, where he was immediately ushered into the presence of Napoleon, who thus addressed him:

"So, sir, I have found you at last—I am glad to see you here!"

Then, taking from his desk, eight bank notes, for a thousand francs, each, he presented them to the dealer, who was trembling with fear, and with great difficulty, advanced to receive them. And then, with that peculiar, sarcastic brevity, with which he invariably spoke, when he wished to reproach, he added:

"I went, the other day, to your shop. I bargained for two vases; your wife asked four thousand francs, telling me, they cost her five thousand. Well, though that was a falsehood, I now give you eight thousand—take them. There are four for yourself.—But tell your wife, that if she does not attend to her domestic affairs, instead of politics, *morbleu!* I will send her where she will be taken care of; and you, too, to teach you both to be more silent. Go, sir—that is all I have to say to you! *Bon soir!*

Is this True.

There is a proverb that "a father can more easily maintain six children, than six children one father." Is this true? Has the ingratitude of children passed into a proverb? Luther relates this story:

"There was once a father who gave up every thing to his children, his house, his fields, and his goods, and expected that for this, his children would support him. But after he had been sometime with his son, the latter grew tired of him, and said to him, 'Father, I have had a son born to me to-night and there, where your arm chair stands, the cradle must come; will you not perhaps go to my brother, who has a larger room?" After he had been some time with the second son, he also grew tired of him, and said, 'Father, you like a warm room, and that hurts my head. Won't you go to my brother, the baker?' The father went, and after he had been some time with the third son, he also found him burdensome, and said to him, 'Father, the people run in and out here all day, as if it were a pidgeon-house, and you cannot have your noon-day sleep; would you not be better off at my sister Kate's, near the town well?' The old man remarked how the wind blew, and said to himself, 'Yes, I will do so; I will go and try it with my daughter. Women have softer hearts.' But after he had spent some time with his daughter, she grew weary of him, and said she was always so fearful when her father went to church or anywhere else, and was obliged to descend the steep stairs; and at her sister Elizabeth's there were no stairs, to descend, as she lived on the ground floor. For the sake of peace, the old man assented, and went to his other daughter. But after sometime she too was tired of him, and told him by a third person that her house was near the water, was too damp for a man who suffered with the gout, and her sister the grave digger's wife at St. Johns, had much drier lodgings. The old man himself, thought she was right, and went out side the gate to his youngest daughter Helen. But after he had been three days with her, her little son said to his grandfather, 'Mother said yesterday to cousin Elizabeth, that there was no better chamber for you than such a one as father digs.' These words broke the old man's heart, so that he sank back in his chair and died."

Value of Kind Words.

Kind words do not cost much. They never blister the tongue or lips; and we have never heard of any trouble arising from this quarter. Though they do not cost much, yet they accomplish much.

1. They help one's own good nature and good will. Soft words soften our own soul. Angry words are fuel to the flame of wrath, and make it blaze the more fiercely.

2. Kind words make other people good-natured. Cold words freeze people, and hot words scorch them, and sarcastic words irritate them, and bitter words make them bitter, and wrathful words make them wrathful.

There is such a rush of all other kinds of words, in our days, that it seems desirable to give kind words a chance among them.—There are vain words, and idle words, and hasty words, and spiteful words, and silly words, and empty words, and profane words, and boisterous words, and warlike words.

Kind words also produce their own image on men's souls; and a beautiful image it is. They soothe and quiet and comfort the hearer. They shame him out of his sour, morose, unkind feelings. We have not yet begun to use kind words in such abundance as they ought to be used. They should be on our lips from morning till night.

To Spoil a Daughter.

Be always telling her how very pretty she is.

Instil into her young mind an undue love for dress.

Allow her to read nothing but works of fiction.

Teach her all the accomplishments, but none of the utilities of life.

Keep her in the darkest ignorance of the mysteries of housekeeping.

Initiate her into the principle that it is vulgar to do anything for herself.

To strengthen the latter, let her have a lady's maid.

Teach her to think that she is better than anybody else.

Make her think she is sick when she is not, and let her lie in bed taking medicine when half an hour's out door exercise would completely cure her of her laziness.

And lastly, having given her such an education, marry her to a moustached *gentleman* who is a clerk, with a salary of two hundred and fifty dollars.

☞ A young lady that lives on a street, through which a railroad passes, appears to have no occupation except perpetually poking her head out of the window. A wag, the other morning, hailed her from the street.

"Hallo, Miss!"

"What do you want?" said she, after the flush of indignation at being thus accosted.

"The bell ain't rung yet," was the answer.

"What do you mean?" asked Miss.

"Why," was the reply, "that sign says you're to 'look out' when the bell rings, but you are looking out all the time."

The young lady's head disappeared with a jerk, and the window went down with a slam.

The Two Cords of Wood.

Just at dusk one November evening, three children occupied a large kitchen connected with the establishment of farmer Grant. A bright wood fire blazed cheerfully in the wide chimney, while from the crane the suspended tea-kettle was announcing, as loudly as possible, that the hour for supper was approaching. By the bright, but fitful light, one young girl sat reading; another sat at the window watching the cows as they walked demurely from the yard to the stable, while a boy of eleven summers was seated on a cricket in front of the fire, gazing steadily at the flames as they shot upward, but with an appearance of abstraction, indicating that his mind was elsewhere.

Softly, Ellen advanced from the window, and touching her sister Ruth to call her attention, just whispered, "Just look at Thomas! He's in a brown study, as the teacher said this afternoon. I do wonder what he's thinking of!"

"Ask him," responded Ruth glancing at her brother, and then turning to her book again.

"Thomas," called Ellen, "What makes you look so sober to-night? Did you miss at school?"

The boy heaved a deep sigh, and then turned to his sister with a smile, saying, "O, Ellen, you can help me, if you will, only you must first promise not to tell any one."

Ellen promised, and Thomas led her to the further corner of the room, as his mother had come in, where he made known to her his plan.

"Last night," said he, "after you and Ruth had gone to bed, I heard father and mother talking. It made me feel so bad I could not go to sleep. She had been bringing in the clothes and kept coughing, as she always does when she works hard. Father told her that she must go to taking that doctor's stuff that done her so much good last winter. At first she did not answer; but pretty soon I saw her put up her hand and brush away a tear."

"There are so many things to be bought for the children," she said after a while, "that I don't like to spend money for medicine. I don't often cough so much."

"I know that too." replied father, "but you must attend to your health. What should we all do without you?"

"I sometimes think," said mother, "that my work is almost done, and if it is God's will to call me away, he will provide for you and our dear children."

"I couldn't stay to hear any more, for I had to run into the entry to keep from sobbing aloud—Oh! Ellen, what could we do without mother?"

The young girl turned around and gave her mother a piercing glance, as if to satisfy herself that her brother had cause for his solicitude, and then asked, "but what can you or both of us do to help her?"

"I mean somehow to buy her a bottle of that medicine," exclaimed Thomas impressively, "but how to do it is the question.—Dr. Jones had a load of wood carted to-day, and he wants a man to come and saw it. I would go to-morrow afternoon and ask him to give me the job, and the medicine to pay, only father wants his wood piled up to-morrow before the snow comes."

Ellen stood for one moment returning her brother's gaze; then said eagerly, "Ruth and I will pile it for you. We'll get up very early, and do our stint before breakfast, and then we shall have the whole of the afternoon."

Thomas joyfully accepted this offer, and readily obtained the job from the kind physician. Before night he had piled the two cords in the shed and sawed nearly a quarter of it.

"Well, my little man," said the doctor, driving into the yard as Thomas was hanging up the saw preparatory to leaving.—"How much have you earned this afternoon?"

A bright thought flashed through the boy's mind, and in true Yankee style he answered the question by asking, "Doctor, how much a bottle was the cough medicine you gave mother last winter?"

"Half a dollar, I think; is she sick again?"

The boy then communicated his wishes, and with a flushed face inquired of the doctor if he would be satisfied to let him have a bottle to carry home with him.

The good man was evidently moved by this unexpected proposal. He made no reply except to invite the boy to his office. When there he talked more freely, and ended by giving him a small powder for his mother, with directions for taking it, in addition to the desired cough medicine, and promised to call himself the next day.

An hour later Thomas sat with his sisters by the fire, and communicated to them the joyful tidings of his afternoon's labor. They then proceeded to give the medicine to their mother as a token of affection from her three children, "for," said Thomas, "I could not have it if you had not helped me."

To say that Mrs. Grant was gratified, would be but fully expressing her emotion, when the love token was placed in her hands.

With moistened eyes she gave each of them a kiss, and then added in a subdued voice, "God will reward you, my dear ones. The blessing affixed to the fifth commandment will be yours, for you have indeed honored your mother."

God did bless them in rendering the medicine effectual in restoring the health of their mother, whose life was prolonged for years. She saw her children growing up useful, happy, and respected by all who knew them.

☞ How swells the heart of the parent with mournful joy, while standing by the earth-bed of the lost little one. Mournful, because that precious jewel glitters in the diadem of the Redeemer.

☞ Who ever heard of a widow committing suicide on account of love? A little experience is very wholesome.

☞ A wag tells of a boarding house keeper, whose tea was so weak that it couldn't get up the spout of the tea pot.

Girard, the Money Maker.

A recent number of the Household Words contains a sketch of Stephen Girard. It is not correct in all particulars, and yet it embodies many interesting facts, in the history of the celebrated banker. After giving the leading events in the early life of Girard, the writer proceeds as follows:

"In 1812, Stephen Girard, the one-eyed cabin boy of Bordeaux purchased the banking premises of the old Bank of the United States, (whose charter was not renewed) and started the Girard Bank, a large private establishment, which not only conferred advantage on the community greater than the State Institution upon which it was founded, but, while the public credit was shaken, the Government finances were exhausted by war, the Girard could command large subscriptions of loan, and put itself in the position of the principal creditor of the country. In 1814, Girard subscribed the whole of a large Government loan, from patriotic motives, and in 1817, he contributed by his unshaken credit and undiminished funds, to bring about the resumption of specie payments. 1831, his operations were so extensive, that when the country was placed in extreme embarrassment from the scarcity of money, by reason of the balance of trade being against it, he was enabled by a single transaction with an eminent English firm, to turn the exchanges, and cause the specie to flow into the States.

To add to his singular and deficient character, he was deaf in one ear, could only speak broken English, never conversed upon anything but business, and wore the same old coat, cut in the French style, for five years together. An old rickety chair, remarkable for its great age, and marked with the initials 'S. G.,' drawn by a faded horse, was used when he rode about the city. He had no sense of hospitality, no friend to share his table. He was deferential in appearance to rank and family, violent and passionate, only to one man—an old and faithful clerk, named Roberjot.

His theological opinions were heterodox in the extreme, and he loved to name his splendid vessels after Voltaire and Rousseau.—He was devoted to the improvement of his adopted country, and he was a determined follower of ostentatious charity. No man ever applied to him for a large public grant in vain, while the starving beggar was invariably sent from his gate. He steadily rose every morning before the lark, and unceasing labor was the daily worship of his life.

Stephen Girard began his remarkable trading career with an object, which he steadily kept in view all his long life—the making of money for the power it conferred. He was content, at starting, with the small profits of the retail traders, willing to labor in any capacity to make these profits secure. He practiced the most rigid personal economy; he resisted all the allurements of pleasure; he exacted the last farthing that was due him, and he paid the last farthing that he owed. He took every advantage the law allowed him in resisting a claim; he used men just as far as they would accomplish his purpose: he paid his servants no more than the market price; when a faithful cashier died he exhibited the utmost indifference, making no provisions for his family, and uttering no sentiment of regret at his loss. He would higgle for a penny with a huckster in the street; he would deny the watchman at his bank the customary Christmas present of a great coat.

Thus he attained his eighty-second year, in 1830; he had nearly lost the sight of his one eye, and used to be seen groping about his bank, disregarding every offer of assistance. Crossing one of the Philadelphia roads, he was knocked down by a passing wagon, his face was bruised, and his right ear was nearly cut off. His one eye, which before slightly opened, was now entirely closed; he gradually wasted away and his health declined. On the 26th of December, Stephen Girard expired, in the back room on the third floor of his house, in Water street, Philadelphia, leaving the bulk of his large fortune, upwards of a million sterling, to found charities, and to benefit the city and the country in which he acquired it.

He left his monument in the 'Girard College,' that marbled roofed palace for the education and protection of the orphan children of the poor, which stands the most perfect model of architecture in the New World, high above all the buildings of Philadelphia, visible from every eminence of the surrounding country. Every detail of the external and internal arrangement of this orphan college, was set forth in the will, showing that the design upon which he had lavished the mass of his wealth was not the hastily developed fancy of a few hours or days, but was the heart-cherished, silent project of his whole life."

GIFTS.—There is, after all, something in the fate of those trifles that friends bestow upon each other, which is an unfailing indication of the place the giver holds in the affections. I would believe that the person who preserved a lock of hair, a simple flower, or any trifle of my bestowing, loved me, though no show was made of it; while all the protestations in the world, would not win my confidence in the sincerity of one, who set no value on such little things. Trifles, they may be, but it is by such that character and disposition are oftenest revealed.

INTERESTING DISCOVERY.—The sand-stone rocks of Adersbach, in Bohemia, have been visited by persons from all parts of the globe, on account of their grotesque and fantastic forms. Ten years ago another defile of sand-stone rocks was discovered near Weekelsdorf. To this is now to be added the discovery of a grand layer of petrified trees.—It stretches to the extent of two miles and a half in length, and half a mile in breadth, and there is one point, where twenty or thirty thousand stems of petrified wood may be seen at one glance.

☞ The following is worthy of commendation, as given by an Irishman at Rockford, at their celebration on the 4th: "When the lily of France shall fade—when the thistle of Scotland shall droop—when the rose of England shall wither—then may the Shamrock of Ireland, entwined with the 'stripes and stars,' bloom in perpetual verdure."

☞ A Frenchman being about to remove his shop, his landlord inquired the reason, stating, at the same time, that it was considered a very good stand for business. The Frenchman replied with a shrug of the shoulder, "Oh, yes, he very good *stand* for de business; by gar, me *stand* all day, for nobody come to make me move."

☞ During a recent election, a candidate called upon a tradesman, and solicited his vote. "I would rather vote for old Nick than you," was the reply. "But, in case your friend should not come forward," said the candidate "might I not count upon your assistance?"

THE GLOBE.

Circulation—the largest in the county.

HUNTINGDON, PA.

Wednesday, September 29, 1858.

DEMOCRATIC NOMINATIONS.

FOR JUDGE OF SUPREME COURT,
WM. A. PORTER, of Philadelphia.
FOR CANAL COMMISSIONER,
WESTLEY FROST, of Fayette Co.

DEMOCRATIC DISTRICT TICKET.

CONGRESS,
CYRUS L. PERSHING, of Cambria co.

DEMOCRATIC COUNTY TICKET.

ASSEMBLY,
DANIEL HOUTZ, of Alexandria.
COUNTY COMMISSIONER,
JAMES HENDERSON, of Cassville.
DIRECTOR OF THE POOR,
JOHN MIERLY, of Springfield.
CORONER,
THOMAS P. LOVE, of Huntingdon.
AUDITOR,
WILLIAM SPECK, of Juniata.

EXTRA PREMIUMS.

It will be observed that the County Society—for very good reasons we suppose—have omitted in their list, premiums for the best specimens of printing. Printing is an art—the art of arts—in the improvement of which, business men at least, take some interest. We take as much pleasure, and pride, in executing a job of work as it should be, as other men do in their calling, and we can see no good reason why a printer should not contest for an honor. We, therefore, propose the following premiums:

For the best and greatest variety of Fancy Card printing	$5 00
For the best and greatest variety of Plain Card printing	5 00
For the best and greatest variety of Blank printing,	5 00
For the best and greatest variety of Handbill and Circular printing	5 00
For the best and greatest variety of Printing	5 00
" " Job Office in the county	25 00

The contest to be confined to the printers of the county and no part of any Card, Blank, Bill, Circular, &c., to be executed out of the county.

All customer work, only, and Blanks regularly kept on hand for sale, to be entered for the premiums.

Each Office contesting for the premiums, to place in the hands of a Committee like sums as above, the whole to be given to the Office receiving the awards.

The Committee to be appointed by the Offices entering for the premiums—one by each Office, and the Committee to appoint one.

The Committee to visit and examine work at the Offices entering, on the second day of the County Fair.

☞ See advertisement of Dr. Sanford's Liver Invigorator in another column.

To Tax-Collectors.

For the convenience of Collectors, we have just printed, and will keep constantly on hand for sale, blank receipts for State and County, School, Borough, Township, or other taxes.

☞ All who are not assessed, should attend to it immediately. After the 2d of October, it will be too late.

☞ An Encampment comes off at Hollidaysburg this week—a considerable crowd is expected to be there.

GRAPES.—We have received from Mr. JACKSON WHITE a plate of fine grapes, for which he has our thanks.

☞ The State Fair commenced at Pittsburg on yesterday. The Pittsburg papers say it will equal if not surpass any State exhibition ever given.

☞ CYRUS L. PERSHING, Esq., our candidate for Congress, addressed a Democratic gathering, at Hollidaysburg, on Monday evening last. He is expected here, next week, when the people may have an opportunity to hear him upon the questions at issue.

THE TICKETS.

The tickets for the election will be printed and ready for distribution towards the close of the week. Our friends throughout the county, coming to town, or having an opportunity to send, should procure a supply in time to have them well distributed.

☞ The Huntingdon Band, and Military, in attendance at the Bellefonte Encampment, last week, have returned home, and report favorably of the hospitality of the Centre folks generally. The crowd was *enormous*—and more noise and confusion than was ever before seen or heard, in that region of country, by the oldest inhabitant.

THE TICKET AGAIN COMPLETE.—After consulting with several of the County Committee, we have taken the responsibility of placing upon the ticket for Auditor, to fill the vacancy occasioned by the resignation of John Hirst, the name of WILLIAM SPECK, of Juniata township. The name is placed there without the knowledge or consent of Mr. SPECK; but we know Mr. SPECK to be too faithful in the harness to kick at trifles. He is a farmer, a young man of energy, and well qualified to discharge the duties of the office, and we hope he may be honored with an election. Too late, Bill, to decline.

County Commissioner and Director of the Poor.

For these offices,—the most important to the tax-payers of the county,—the Democratic delegates in County Convention, were peculiarly fortunate in selecting JAMES HENDERSON, of Cass township, and JOHN MYERLY, of Springfield township. There need nothing be said in their favor to secure for them a heavy vote in their own and adjoining townships, where they are well and favorably known. Few men can be placed upon a ticket with the same *home* strength as is claimed for our candidates, by their neighbors, and if the voters of the other townships of the county will look to their own interests in the selection of men to fill the offices named, Messrs. HENDERSON and MYERLY will be elected by a very decided majority. Tax-payers, you now have an opportunity of placing in two of the most important offices in the county, just such men as should always be there. Will you elect them? Their election or defeat is with *you*.

The County Fair.

On Wednesday of next week, the sixth day of October, the fourth annual exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society will be commenced at this borough. The display will embrace all kinds of domesticated animals, and articles from every department of industry. The lover of fast horses, the admirer of the works of art, the farmer, the gardener, the mechanic—all,—may find there something to please their particular tastes. The committee of arrangement have made proper preparation for the reception of articles intended for exhibition, and will endeavor, as we are assured, to do all in their power to assist exhibitors in obtaining secure and conspicuous places for the animals and other matters intended for competition or public inspection. The committee have prepared two courses for the training of horses, where the lovers of the race can have full enjoyment.

Grants of the issue of excursion tickets, upon the Pennsylvania Railroad, from all the stations between Harrisburg and Johnstown, and from all the stations on the Broad-Top Railroad, having been made, opportunity will be afforded, at a low rate, to persons residing along and near the lines of these railroads to visit Huntingdon and the Fair. The weather, as best as we can at present judge, will be favorable. Should such be the case, considering that our farming community will have leisure, that the excursions offer a cheap means of travel, and that some of our neighboring counties will not have fairs this year, we may safely predict a very large attendance of exhibitors and visitors.

Few persons consider the importance of the existence of such a Society, or properly estimate the advantages to be derived from its annual exhibitions. These yearly shows draw together the people from every locality in the country, even the most remote, and from many of the neighboring counties.—Thus a never-equalled opportunity is given to persons to see and communicate with friends, who, by reason of their distant or retired residence, are seldom met. They afford an occasion to see together the products of the skill and industry of citizens of every township—and to note the progress made by persons in every department of science, art and manufactures. Beside the advantage of seeing articles brought for the observation of the public, these annual exhibitions, which are the occasion of mass-meetings of the people, work a good social effect. Our people form acquaintances from distant localities of the county,—see their own and their neighbors' productions contrasted, and have their prejudices for, or against, certain districts and their inhabitants, removed by actual contact, and thus are bound together in a tie of mutual interest, all who claim to be citizens of the old county of Huntingdon. If, for this purpose alone, the annual meetings of this Society should be continued. In addition to the good social effect it works, several hundred dollars are each year distributed by the Society to exhibitors of articles of real merit. These premiums incite to competition, not on account of the money, but by reason of the desire to bear off the palm of superiority.

The public mind is ready to admit that much good can flow from these exhibitions. Then they should be maintained and continued. Like the power in our government, the inclination so to do, rests with, and must come from, the people. Not one, two, or a dozen individuals are or should be interested, but every one who desires the advancement of our citizens, should make an active, living manifestation of his desire, by participating in the exhibition and in the annual elective meeting of the Society. Effort in this matter, is just as essential to its existence as it is in any enterprise, and those persons who are willing to put themselves to a little inconvenience and trouble, to bring their articles to the exhibition, deserve credit, and we hold their example up to their neighbors as being worthy of their imitation.

In conclusion, we would say to every person in Huntingdon county, and in the neighboring counties, bring to the Fair every article of your own design, manufacture, or raising, that approximates elegance, and whether you succeed in obtaining the premium offered or not, you will show to the people what you *can produce*. You cannot ALL get premiums, for if that were the case, they would loose their greatest value, that is, being marks, as near as impartial judges can indicate, *of the best articles on exhibition*. Then we say, bring your articles in great abundance, and show to the thousands that will assemble, what OLD HUNTINGDON can produce.

☞ It is amusing, to see how anxious a few of the Republicans of this place—the pure, untainted with Americanism, with the original black stripe, down their backs,—are, for the success of their candidates, Messrs. BLAIR and WIGTON. It is a good rule, to judge men by the company they keep, and even the short-sighted editor of the *Journal* sees, in the anxious political friends of these candidates, men, who have not supported regular nominees for the last three or four years. If the *rank* Republicanism of Messrs. BLAIR and WIGTON, causes the nostrils of the editor of the *Journal*, to turn up, how will the Americans be able to swallow the dose?

NEW GOODS.—Many of our merchants are now busily engaged unpacking their new goods, and others will receive their supplies before the close of the week. Consult our advertising columns next week for particulars.

Mr. Pershing's Position.

[From the Ebensburg Mountaineer.]

The Opposition papers in this district, are in very great suspense, as to the course which Mr. Pershing is likely to pursue on the Kansas and Tariff questions. Upon these questions, Mr. Pershing was exceedingly distinct and explicit in his speeech delivered in the meeting here, last week. On the Kansas question, he said:

"UPON THIS QUESTION, I HAVE NO OPINIONS TO CONCEAL. SHOULD I BE ELECTED TO A SEAT IN THE NATIONAL CONGRESS, I WILL VOTE FOR THE ADMISSION OF KANSAS, THE MOMENT SHE PRESENTS A LEGAL CONSTITUTION, WHICH HAS BEEN SUBMITTED TO THE PEOPLE AND RATIFIED BY THEM. I WILL DO SO, LET THE CONSEQUENCES BE WHAT THEY MAY; AND I DO NOT FEAR THE CONSEQUENCES."

Here is a clear, explicit declaration of his opinion upon this question—no equivocating and no dodging. If our Opposition friends still have tears to shed over bleeding Kansas, they need not waste any on Mr. Pershing, as he has no evil designs upon her.

On the Tariff, he dwelt for a long time—arguing forcibly and correctly, that it is unwise and impolitic to make this a party measure—showing clearly that it never has been done successfully and never can be, because the interests of different sections of the country must clash, and that every section will necessarily adopt the means best calculated to advance its interests. He showed how impertinent it was for the present Opposition party, to assume the peculiar championship of the Tariff, when, in 1857, a Republican Congress reduced the rates to a lower figure, than had been done by the Tariff of 1846, and when, in 1857, they nominated for Governor, David Wilmot—the only member of the Pennsylvania delegation in Congress, who proved untrue to her interests, and voted for the Tariff of 1846, and, when in 1858, they have nominated for Supreme Judge, Hon. John M. Reed, who, in a public letter, endorsed the course pursued by Hon. George M. Dallas, in giving the casting vote for the Tariff of 1846. He closed, by unequivocally pledging himself to support a Tariff, which will discriminate in favor of Pennsylvania interest.

If we mistake not, this speech will knock all the thunder out of our adversaries, and meet with the endorsement of the people of the district, on the second Tuesday of October.

Rebellion in Lancaster County.

The Lancaster *Examiner*, the organ of the more conservative portion of the Opposition in Lancaster county, a paper that has led more than one successful campaign against Thaddeus Stevens, refuses to endorse his nomination, and is evidently preparing to oppose his election. The editor alleges that the delegates were carried by fraud, and adds:

"That four or five hundred Democrats, minors, and otherwise improper persons, who voted at the delegate elections, did, in effect, settle the ticket which was formed at the late County Convention, is an assertion which admits of mathematical demonstration. It is for each and every voter, in view of these facts, to say for himself, how long these practises are to be acquiesced in, and to what extent he chooses to be bound by them."

In view of these facts, the *Examiner* thinks the nominations of the Convention have no binding force beyond the merits of the nominees themselves; and after alleging that government attention to the industrial pursuits of the county, is fast becoming a question of bread and butter, this significant passage occurs. The italics are our own, but there is no mistaking at whom they are directed:

"The voters will now be untrammelled by party consideration in the choice of a person to represent them in the national councils.—They can support the man they deem best fitted in all requisites which go to make a desirable representative, *or most likely secure that friendly regard from the representatives of other States*, which is necessary to obtain legislation that will revive the drooping prosperity of Pennsylvania."

Further on, the editor uses language still more explicit, where he says:

"Our Democratic friends of the city have already given us one ticket. On this day two weeks the Democrats of the whole county will meet for the purpose of forming a second ticket. Common rumor foreshadows the selection by them of a gentleman from the country, as a candidate for Congress, whose well settled political views are those to which the popular heart of the old Guard has in former years enthusiastically responded. After the nominees are all in the field, it will be for each voter to weigh fairly and calmly the merits and demerits of them all, to consider the probable influence for good or evil of their election upon the moral and material welfare of the county, and then to cast his ballot as an enlightened conscience shall dictate."

We are not without hopes that the people of Lancaster county will rise up, and with one accord spurn Thaddeus Stevens, when we see the leading organ of the Opposition treat his nomination with such evident disgust.—*Harrisburg Herald.*

TO TAKE INK OUT OF LINEN.—Editors and clerks will learn with pleasure, that to take a piece of tallow, melt it, and dip the spotted part of the linen into the melted tallow, the linen may be washed, and the spot will disappear without injuring the linen.

☞ We invite attention to the advertisement of sale of real estate, by McCOY & CAMPBELL.

☞ See advertisement of Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative in another column.

John Penn Jones' Attack on the Americans---the Man in Spasms.

[From the Altoona Tribune.]

MESSRS. EDITORS:—It appears, by the last Hollidaysburg *Register*, that the mere presentation of the proceedings of the American Congressional Conference to John Penn Jones, had a serious effect upon him and threw him into spasms.

The idea that John Brotherline would not desert his friends, and go with him in using up the American party, seemed to me more than poor Jones could bear. He denounces John as all sorts of a bad man for not following in his lead. We hope he may well enjoy whatever he may gain by his present course. Jones knows he is driven into it by a certain Republican, and he is weak enough to think *he* can *drive* others. In this he is greatly mistaken.

He attacks the proceedings in a manner altogether becoming a new convert in politics. His entire article attacking the American evinces all the feelings of a heart fatally bent upon mischief to the American party.

He states that no American conventions has been held in any of the counties to authorize the holding of an American Conference to nominate a candidate for Congress.—The truth is the little fellow turns around so often in politics that he does not really know where he was a month ago. He is weak enough to think the Americans ought to turn with him as often as he turns. The facts are an American Convention *was* held in this place on the 20th day of May last, and appointed three citizens of this county to attend an American Congressional Conference, as conferees. Jones would now desire to wipe out the existence of that Convention, by modestly asserting that it *was never held*. It is true that the Conferees did not attend such a Conference, but does that ignore the fact that the Covention was held. Certainly not. The Conference was held, and there being no authority to compel the attendance of the delinquent Conferees, others were substituted by the Conference in their places. This is what john penn jones esq., editor of the Hollidaysburg *Register*, Associate Judge of the several Courts of Blair county, Treasurer of the Poor Fund of said county, and general recipient of all the favors of the party, and Dictator and Commander-in-Chief throughout his whole Bailiwick, denounces as "A HIGH HANDED OUTRAGE UPON *him*, AND A VILE CHEAT."

But who are the men thus reviled by JOHN PENN JONES! John B. Simons, Esq., than whom a more honest man does not live.—James A. McCahan, Esq., son of John McCahan, Esq., deceased, who twenty-two years ago, took Jones off a canal boat and loaned him money to buy part of the very press with which he is now reviling the son. As to Mr. Brotherline, we will forbear for the present. If the *base ingratitude* of Jones towards him does not trouble his conscience, I can not by anything I can say, reach *such* a *conscience*. James Gardner, Dr. McPherran, Landon Reeve, George F. McCabe, and the other gentlemen composing the Conference are all worthy, honorable men, of good standing, whom Jones cannot succeed in branding successfully as cheats. They are all far above his reach and all far better men than he is.

But why does Jones attack these gentlemen? Does he think by demolishing them he will finish the American party, and have built up completely, on its ruins, the Republican party. In this we think he will be *slightly* mistaken. The American sentiment will still be hovering about to annoy. More in No. 2. AN AMERICAN.

Hollidaysburg, Sebt. 20, 1858.

Terrible Tragedy---A Mother Murders Her Four Children and then Commits Suicide.

A terrible tragedy took place near Grove City, a village, 9 miles from Columbus, Ohio, on Wednesday, the particulars of which, we take from the Columbus *Statesman*:—

A woman, by the name of Christiana Schilling, residing with her husband, about half a mile from Grove City, yesterday morning, about one o'clock, during the absence of her husband, murdered her four children—three girls and a boy—by throwing them into a well, 35 feet deep, and afterwards jumping in herself. It appears that Frederick Schilling, the husband, was attending a wedding party, near Grove City, when the deed was committed, and that the wife, Christiana Schilling, conveyed the children from their beds to the well, a distance of 100 yards, while they were asleep, and then pitched them into it, and afterwards flung herself in. Neighbors passing the house, which is a miserable log cabin, standing about a quarter of a mile from the main road, say that they heard the mother and her children singing a hymn about 10 o'clock at night.

The husband and father, it seems, did not return from the wedding party until daylight, and before that time, a lady neighbor, having occasion to draw water from the well, had discovered the bodies of Mrs. Schilling and her four children, floating on the surface. She immediately gave the alarm, and several gentlemen came to the spot, and raised the mother and her four children from the well. The family consists of a boy named Valentine, 10 years of age; Christiana, a girl, 12 years; Caroline, 5 years, and Augusta, 3 years of age. Mrs. Schilling was about 36 years of age, and was, to all appearances, an intelligent, healthy, and handsome woman. When our reporter visited the house, the dead bodies of the five unfortunate beings, were laid upon two beds, in the only sleeping apartment in the cabin, and a more melancholy spectacle, it has never been our misfortune to behold. The children all looked healthy, robust and beautiful, and, with the exception of a slight scar on the forehead of the boy, no marks of violence were visible. A crowd of both sexes were in the room, all awe-stricken by the horrible catastrophe.

No evidence elicited by the jury of inquest, goes to show that any other person than the mother, could have committed the deed. It is generally believed, that she was laboring under a fit of insanity, as it was stated, that she had, about a year ago, attempted to commit suicide, during a fit of phrensy, to which she was subject.

TOO TRUE.—The Recorder of Chicago, Illinois, in charging the grand jury, recently, said:—"During the past five years that I have held this Court, it has been my unpleasant duty to try, and sentence to the State prison, several hundred persons; and I am sorry to say, that while it is an easy matter to find jurors, who are ready and willing to punish poor offenders, without position or friends, it is with great difficulty that jurors can be found, who appreciate the fact, that one bad man of position and wealth, can do more harm than one hundred poor men can, who are in the humble walks of life."

Terrible Adventure---A Man Seated on the Valve of a Balloon Carried into the Clouds.

[From the Detroit Tribune, Sept. 18.]

We have learned full particulars of the Balloon ascension at Adrian on Thursday, its subsequent descent, and its second ascension and runaway with the æronant while beyond his control. It is a brief narrative, but of thrilling interest. A man lost in the sky! There can scarcely be a more terrible thought. It makes the flesh creep and sends a shudder through every nerve.

The first ascension took place about 9 o'clock in the morning. It was on the occasion of a large Sunday school celebration at Adrian. The Balloon was a very large and well constructed one, being about the height of a two story building, when inflated and ready to cut loose from its fastenings.—Messrs. Bannister and Thurston took seats in the car, attached to the balloon, and ascended safely and steadily. After remaining about forty minutes in the air, sailing toward Toledo all the time, they alighted in the woods near the town of Riga, Lenawee county, near Knight's Station, on the Southern Road, distant about eighteen miles west of Toledo.—Several men came to the assistance of the adventurers, and they proceeded to prepare the balloon for packing to be taken back to Adrian.

In doing this the monster balloon was turned over and partially upside down to disentangle the netting and to reach the valve.—To do this Mr. Ira Thurston, one of the æronauts, took off his coat, and got astride of the valve-block. He then suggested that the car be detached from the balloon while he should hold it down with his weight. This proved a fearful calculation, for no sooner was the slill inflated body relieved of the weight of the car, than it shot into the air with the suddenness of a rocket, taking Mr. Thurston along with it, seated upon the valve of the balloon, and holding on to the collapsed silk of the air-ship in that portion of its bulk.

In this perfectly helpless condition the ill fated man sped straight into the sky in the full sight of his companions, even more helpless than himself. So far as is known, there was no means for him to secure his descent, whether safe or otherwise. The part of the balloon filled with gas was twelve feet above him, so that there was no chance for him to cut it and escape. He could only cling to his precarious hold, and go withersoever the currents of air should take him.

Without regulation and control of any kind the balloon continued to mount upwards, sailing off in the direction of this city and Lake Erie. The fatal ascension took place about 11 o'clock, and at a few minutes past noon it was seen in the town of Blissfield, Lenawee county, apparently full three miles high, and about the size of a star in appearance. It was still going up and on. At a quarter past three o'clock it was last dimly visible going in the direction of Malden, as ascertained by compass bearings taken by parties observing it.

What is his exact fate, baffles conjecture; that it is horrible, almost beyond precedent, there can be no doubt. There is not one chance in a million for a successful escape. Whether the unfortunate man was carried up so high as to become benumbed and senseless, death ensuing, or whether he fell off at length from his tremendous attitude, to have his breath sucked from him in his fearful descent and to be sunk in the lake or dashed into a shapeless mass upon the earth, it is doubtful if any save God will ever know. The mind stands appalled in contemplating this fearful disaster and blindly gropes in mazes of wonder at where his place of sepulchre shall be.

Mr. Thurston was an experienced balloonist, having built several; and this being his thirty-seventh ascension.

SEPTEMBER 23.—We change our heading today! Lost is a fearful word to say of one who but now was in our midst in the high tide of life, strong, bold, full of hope, with troops of friends about him. "Lost! It sounds like the wailing of the wind in the tops of the pines!" All hope of ever finding poor Thurston alive is blotted out, and we can only bemoan him as lost.

Mr. Banister, his companion, returned this afternoon, and can only bring the worst tidings. The balloon he identified, and sent the silk of which it was composed to this city last night. He himself remained to search for his friend. To-day he comes back despairingly. He states that the balloon valve on which Thurston sat *is torn out* from the silk of the balloon three-quarters of the way around, indicating unerringly that the weight of the unfortunate man was to great for the strength of the sides, and that the silk gave way, when he must have dropped off. His only remaining chance would be to cling to the smooth material of which the balloon was made, and he could not have sustained himself in that manner. When this occurred we can only conjecture, but that it must have been within an hour after he started seems highly probable. The balloon was seen for nearly two hours with a glass, but it must be remembered that this great body, full sixty feet high, was only the size of a man's hand, when thus visible and would be utterly impossible to see the ill-fated man if he had not dropped off. Mr. Bannister feels quite positive that he must have fallen before reaching Canada at all.

The stories that are so plentiful that a man was seen in the balloon as it came down near Baptiste Creek, he wholly discredits, as we have from the first. He has investigated these rumors pretty thoroughly, and puts no faith in them whatever.

Six gentlemen came up from Adrian to-day to go down to search for the body of Thurston, but at 3 o'clock P. M. they were not decided what course to pursue. They inclined to the belief that his body, if not in the lake, would be found between Knight's Station, where he started, and Monroe. The only hope now left is that the body may be found, and the hand of affection be permitted to lay it in its final resting place. We earnestly trust this may be—the poor and only boon left for aching and sorely-smitten hearts to crave.

☞ General Winfield Scott, who is now stopping at West Point, met with a severe accident week before last, which may confine him to his bed for some time. He was about attending a dinner party given by Col. Delafield, when, on going down the stairs, his foot slipped, and he fell to the bottom.—Owing to the bullet in his shoulder and the sword wound in his arm, he was unable to arrest his flight, and the fall was severe. To a person of his advanced years and large frame this is a most serious affair. The General was taken to his bed, cupped and leeched, and though he feels better, he is still suffering intense pain. This accident to the old General will be generally regretted throughout the country.

Children Carried off by a Balloon, and Supposed to be Lost.

[From the St. Louis Republican, Sept. 21.]

Our correspondent at the Illinois Fair, at Centralia, acquaints us with the following thrilling occurrence:—Mr. G. W. Brooks, of this city, an æronaut of considerable distinction, was advertised to make an ascension from a spot contiguous to the Fair ground, on Friday evening, after the closing exercises of the Fair. Instead, however, of going up himself, he yielded to the solicitations of a young man who has been travelling around with him, learning the theory and practice of ballooning, and who begged that, as the evening was so fine, he might be allowed to test the value of his knowledge, by a little experience. The young man, whose name has escaped the recollection of our informant, made the ascension in a beautiful style, in the presence of thousands of admiring and wondering people. The atmosphere was so quiet, that he rose almost vertically to a great height, and then, when it was supposed he would descend, the balloon passed into a current of air, which bore it away to the south-east, and finally carried it out of sight. It was said that Mr. Brooks was much annoyed at his pupil, for refusing to descend before striking the current of air which bore him away from the scene of the ascension. He did not return until Saturday morning, about daybreak, and then communicated an account of his most thrilling experiences. The current of air, which bore him off to the south-east, carried him a distance of about twenty miles, before he thought of descending. By means of his grappling irons, the descent was made with safety and ease, and he found himself alighted near a farm-house, the inmates of which, regarded him with the greatest wonder and gratification.

The balloon was made fast to a fence, and after a short conversation with the farmer and his wife, they were persuaded to make an ascension of a few hundred feet, one at a time. The balloon, relieved of all extra weight, rose readily, and was easily pulled down again by means of the anchor rope.—The farmer and his wife were highly pleased with their trips, and while expressing their gratification, two of their children, one five and the other three years of age, who had been looking on with astonishment, scrambled into the car, and cried out, "Let me go up—let me go up!"

The æronaut proceeded at once to gratify them, but from some carelessness or accident, as he was letting them up, the rope slipped from his hands, and the balloon mounted upwards with the velocity of a rocket. The frantic agony of the parents and the consternation of the æronaut, may be imagined.—In a minute or two, the balloon had passed entirely of sight, and was lost in the blue depths of the sky. Nothing could be done but to hasten back to Mr. Brooks, at Centralia, and ask for advice.

Our informant learns that Mr. Brooks expressed his opinion, that the balloon would remain in the air about an hour before commencing to descend, and while at its greatest altitude, the children would probably freeze to death, unless, in their fright, they had precipitated themselves from the car.

Mr. Brooks, early on Saturday morning, set out in the direction the balloon had taken, in hopes to recover it, and find some trace of the lost children. We have, up to the present time, heard nothing of his success.

LATER.

THE CHILDREN FOUND.—We now learn, that on Saturday morning, at daybreak, a farmer near New Carthage, forty-three miles from Mr. Harvey's place, discovered the balloon suspended in the air, attached by the grappling-rope to a tree in his yard. He immediately hauled the balloon down, and found the youngest child asleep, in the bottom of the basket, and the eldest, carefully watching over her little brother. They had been wafted about by different currents of air, throughout the night, and had come to a halt but a little while before they were relieved.

The story the girl told, was, that, as the balloon ascended, she cried piteously to her father, to pull it down. She said she passed over a town, where she saw a great many people, to whom she likewise appealed at the top of her voice. This place was Centralia. The ballon was seen to pass over there, but the people little imagined it carried two persons in such danger: Her little brother cried with cold, and the heroic little girl took off her apron, covered him, and got him to sleep. In handling the ropes, she happened to pull one, which had the effect of bringing the balloon down, and, although not understanding the philosophy of the movement, she was quite content to keep the valve open, so long as by so doing, she found she approached the earth.

The youthful ærial voyagers were in the balloon about thirteen hours and a quarter. It may easily be imagined, that among the neighbors, where they landed, they were objects of much curiosity and interest. The girl's presence of mind and loving consideration for her brother, may well be remembered, while the incident itself, was of such a remarkable character, that we opine it will not soon be forgotten in that section. The boy and girl were conveyed home as soon as practicable, and, it is needless to say, were received with outstretched arms.

FEARFUL ACCIDENT—*A Horse dragging a dead body three weeks.*—Early in August, Jno. Rawle, a lad of sixteen years, living in Vulcano, Amader county, California, who had vainly been endeavoring to obtain his father's consent to go to Fraser river, disappeared, taking with him a valuable horse belonging to the family. It was supposed he had started for Fraser river, and so little anxiety was felt in regard to him. On the 25 of August his body was found in the Buttie Ditch, a few miles east of Jackson, attached by a "lariat," to a half dead horse. From appearances, the boy, on the night after leaving home, lay down to sleep, with the horse tied to his person, to prevent his escape. The animal, becoming unmanageable through fright during the night, had run off and dragged his master by the rope until the boy's life was extinct. Afterwards the horse had continued to graze around, dragging the body along for three weeks. Finally the corpse had been dragged into a ditch, where it became entangled beyond the horse's strength to extricate it. In his efforts to pull loose, the horse had cut his neck to the bone with the rope. The boy's remains were horribly mutilated. Most of his limbs were broken and the flesh rubbed bare from the bone.

WORTH A TRIAL.—An exchange says that children laboring under a whooping cough, obtain considerable relief, by breathing the exhalations from lime which has been used in gas works.

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

THE GLOBE.

Huntingdon, Wednesday, Sept. 29, 1858.

Terrible Accident at Sea---Burning of the Steamer Austria.

Over five hundred Lives lost—Scenes and Incidents—Twelve Survivors arrived.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The Cunard steamer at sea proves to have been the Austria. Twelve of the survivors have arrived here; there were in all about six hundred souls on board the ill-fated steamer, of which only sixty-seven were saved.

SECOND DISPATCH.

HALIFAX, Sept. 27.

The brig Lotus arrived yesterday with twelve of the sixty-seven survivors of the destruction of the steamer Austria, burned at sea on the 13th. A passenger reports that a "little after 2 o'clock on the afternoon of the 13th, a dense volume of smoke burst from the after entrance to the steerage; the speed was instantly slackened one half, at which speed she continued going until the magazine exploded, when the engineers, it is supposed, were instantly suffocated. The fire next burst through the lights at midship, traveling aft with fearful rapidity. A boat let down on the port side was instantly crushed, and another on the starboard side was swamped from the numbers rushing into it. All the first cabin passengers were on the poop, excepting a few gentlemen, who must have smothered in the smoaking room.—Many of the second cabin passengers were also on the poop, but a number were shut up in the cabin by the fire. Some were pulled up through the ventilator, but the greater number perished in the flames. A woman was drawn up who said that six were then already suffocated. Several men and women jumped into the sea by twos and threes.—Some of the women were then already in flames—others hesitated until driven to the last moment by the advancing flames. In half an hour not a soul was left on the poop deck. The French bark Maurice, Capt. Ernest Renaud, came along side at five o'clock, rescued forty passengers who were chiefly taken off the bowsprit, but some were struggling in the water. At 8 o'clock one of the metalic boats came up with 22 persons, including the first and second officers, and subsequently four men were picked up floating on a piece of a broken boat. The second officer was afterwards rescued from the water. Both he and the third officer was severely burned. Many of the male passengers were frightfully burned. Only six women were saved, three of whom were shockingly burned. A Norweigian bark went alongside of the steamer the next morning, and sent out her boat. She may have picked up a few persons. The bark Maurice had no communication with her. We have not yet ascertained the names of the saved.

EXTRAORDINARY MURDER BY A PHYSICIAN, NEAR LOCKPORT.—A man by the name of Philip Hawkins, and old Penisular soldier under Wellington, was murdered in Wilson, Niagara county, on Tuesday last, under extraordinary and peculiar circumstances. The Lockport *Courier* of Thursday morning says that Hawkins had been complaining for several days, when Dr. John Cresswell was called to visit him. The Doctor had his patient removed to the American Hotel, kept by O. R. Mason, agreeing to pay five dollars per week if he lived, and if he did not he was to pay ten dollars. At about seven o'clock P. M., the Doctor came in and gave the patient a dose of something which made him worse, and in fifteen minutes after the Doctor administered the second dose, which produced the most violent spasms, and awful agonies, which continued to increase in violence for an hour and thirty minutes, when the patient died. His screams during the short period he suffered were terrible. Suspicion having been aroused, a portion of the same medicine which had been left in the tumbler was secured, and ten drops were administered to a kitten, which died in eleven minutes. Coroner Botsford was called to hold an inquest on the body, Tuesday noon, which lasted until Wednesday night. The verdict of the jury was, that the deceased came to his death by poison, administered by Dr. John Cresswell. A warrant was immediately placed in the hands of Constable Grisenthwaite, of Wilson, who arrested the accused Wednesday night, about twelve o'clock, at the Stevenson House, Lockport, and placed him in the lock-up till Thursday morning, when he was taken to Wilson for examination.

ENGLAND AND THE SLAVE TRADE.—We have been surprised, says the New York *Post*, to learn that while England has been compassing sea and land, to suppress the traffic in slaves, on the west coast of Africa, she is open to the suspicion of conniving at the traffic, in its most barbarous and revolting forms, on the other side of that continent. We learn from entirely authentic sources, that for the last twenty-five years, the English mail steamers have shared the navigation of the Red Sea, with a smaller craft, propelled by huge latteen sail, which ply between Babel-Mandel and Ras Mahaeced, loaded with the kidnapped orphans of murdered parents. Some thousand children are annually brought to the Red Sea coast, and sold by the Christian and Mohammedan Abyssinians, in exchange for foreign commodities. The great majority of these slaves, are girls, of the interesting and well-favored tribe of the Gallas, who inhabit the country to the south-west of Abyssinia.

CURE FOR BRONCHITIS.—One of our cleverest and most reliable friends, says the Holly Springs *Herald*, informs us that common mullen leaves, smoked in a new pipe—one in which tobacco had never been used—is a sure and certain cure for bronchitis. The remedy is simple and innocent, and within the reach of all. Recollect that this is not the remedy of a retired physician whose sands of life have nearly run out, but is given to us by one who has tried it himself and seen it tried with others, and has never known it to fail in effecting a permanent cure. The remedy is simple, and we can certainly discover no harm likely to arise from a trial.

AN AGED HORSE.—Daniel Goodall, of Ecorse, Michigan, says the *Spirit of the Times*, owns a pony mare, formerly gray, but now white, who was thirty-four years old last spring, and has produced twenty-six foals. This mare has never known the luxury of a stable, nor the aid of a scythe in procuring her food; cropping with her teeth for a living, summer and winter, and now presents the appearance of six or eight years of age. She is fat and healthy, and as active and spry as any colt, and was daily expected to drop her twenty-seventh foal.

COUNTY FAIR!

FOURTH

ANNUAL EXHIBITION

OF THE

HUNTINGDON COUNTY

AGRICULTURAL SOCIETY,

TO BE HELD AT

HUNTINGDON,

On Wednesday, Thursday and Friday,

October 6th, 7th and 8th, 1858.

The Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Railroad.

This railroad is the only unconstructed link in an almost *direct* chain of railroad communication between the cities of New York, Philadelphia, Cincinnati and St. Louis, and destined, when finished, to form the Atlantic section of the Pacific railroad.

Distance from New York to Cincinnati via New Jersey Central, East Pennsylvania, Lebanon Valley, Sherman's Valley and Broad Top, Baltimore and Ohio, North Western Virginia, and Marietta and Cincinnati railroads, is 710 miles—212 miles shorter than via N. Y. Central, and 162 miles less distance than via Erie railroad. Cleveland and Columbus, to Cincinnati. *Thus it is evident* that the Atlantic and Pacific railroad, *eastward*, from St. Louis, must *necessarily* traverse the semi-anthracite coal basin of Broad Top, destined to supply the cheapest and best coal for ocean navigation and also for locomotives.

Originally the terminus of the S. V. & B. T. railroad was the Broad Top coal region, distant from Harrisburg 82 miles, which may be lessened by means of a short tunnel to 75 miles. This route to Broad Top being from 45 to 52 miles shorter than via Huntingdon and Broad Top railroad, is *certain* of commanding a monopoly of this valuable coal trade. Subsequent examinations proved the *necessity* and also the *eligibility* of extending the S. V. & B. T. railroad, so as to connect the Baltimore and Ohio and Pittsburg and Connellsville railroads on the West, and the North Central, Dauphin and Susquehanna, Lebanon Valley, Reading, East Pennsylvania and New Jersey Central railroads on the *East*, and thus form a *through railroad* from the cities of New York and Philadelphia to Cincinnati and St. Louis, and from its Western terminus via Connellsville railroad to Pittsburg and *Chicago*, and *via Wheeling*, Columbus, Indianapolis, Springfield (Ill.) to St. Joseph, Mo. *Thus* it is seen that *the three* great railroad routes to the Pacific Ocean *all converge* at or near the Western terminus of the Sherman's Valley and Broad Top Road, opening a market for the gas coals of the Youghiogeny, and traversing the Bituminous coal fields of the Allegheny, the *semi*-Anthracite coal basin of Broad Top and the *Athracite* coal measures of Pennsylvania, and must run over and be laid upon inexhaustible beds of *iron ores* from the valleys of Lehigh, Berks and Lebanon, through the carbonates of Broad Top, to the iron mountains of Missouri, and destined to become, *perhaps*, the greatest iron and coal-carrying railroad of the world.

Heretofore, it was a fear of Baltimore and New York *rivalry*, that prevented the construction of a *through* railroad, from New York to the South-West; thus has the interests of Lehigh, Northampton, Montgomery, Berks, Lebanon, Cumberland, Franklin, Fulton, Bedford, Somerset, Greene, Fayette and Washington counties, been made subservient to a mistaken policy. But the days for such recurrences, are gone forever. Baltimore, Philadelphia and New York, have one common interest in completing this work, too long delayed. It is not for *some* small portion of the trade of the Ohio Valley, they are now called upon to contend, but for the commerce of India and Europe. The hour has arrived in the life-time of nations, when England must surrender the monopoly of the East India trade. The nations of Europe are about to re-open a ship navigation through the Isthmus of Suez, and thus obtain easy access to the Indian Ocean; whilst a *railroad with a double-rail track*, adapted to accommodate the trade and overland travel between the two worlds, must give to these United States, a controlling influence in the commerce of India, and build up in this country, "the palace of an industrious, commodious, and highly civilized social life."

When Christopher Columbus sailed due West from Spain, he had in his mind, a clear and distinct *idea*, that it was practicable to find a *direct* route to the East Indies, and although a new world rose from the bosom of the great deep, to *arrest* his progress, *yet that route does exist;* and what the genius of Columbus originated, it is our privilege to aid in accomplishing—a continent must be traversed, and the railroad and locomotive are forthcoming—a railroad route, combining *directness, eligibility* and *economy*, had to be *selected*, and a plan of railroad, with improved machinery, adapted to accommodate the trade and travel between India and Europe, was required, and we would contribute the route and the *double* rail track, and also give our mite, to be expended in constructing a work, which will aid in bringing all sections of this Confederacy together, that united, our country may march to that commercial supremacy, towards which our geographical position and the genius of our people (if aided by an enlarged and enlightened legislation) call us.

We would therefore respectively urge on our Representatives in the *National Congress* the importance of *aiding* in building a National railroad, with a *double rail* track, from the cities of Philadelphia and New York, to the Pacific, in order to develope the resources of our own country, and add to the wealth of the nation by giving employment to our people, and a market for the surplus products, and manufactures of our own citizens; and to our Representatives, in the Legislature of Pennsylvania, we would respectfully represent that some forty millions of the common funds of the people of Pennsylvania has been appropriated to build railroads and dig canals through the Western, Northern, and Middle counties, and more recently the Main Line, and also the proceeds of the balance of our State canals have been appropriated towards the completion of two lines of railroads, one through the Middle counties, and the other through the North Western counties, leaving only the proceeds of the revenue arising from the three mill tonnage tax applicable to the construction of a link in a line of railroad traversing the North Eastern and Southern counties of this State, a work of great importance to the citizens of twenty-one counties, who have paid all of twenty millions of dollars towards the construction of works which have developed the wealth, and opened up the resources of the Western, Northern, and Middle counties of Pennsylvania. We would, therefore, demand, as a matter of equity and justice, that this one remaining crumb, from the feast given to our prodigal brethern, be appropriated towards the construction of the S. V. & B. T. R. R., until the same be completed, at which time three rival railroads routes, between the East and West, will serve to *protect* the industry of the people generally.

NOTE.—On a *thorough* railroad from New York and Philadelphia via. Cincinnati and St. Louis to the Pacific, greater *capacity, speed, safety*, and *economy*, both in money and time, is required to accommodate the local trade and travel on a route of 3,000 miles, *together* with the trade and travel between Europe and India. On such a route it is proposed to use four rails instead of two, and substitute portable parlors for those *narrow, cabined, cribed, confined cars*, liable to be thrown from the track on the breaking of an axle, wheel, or rail. On a *double rail track*, the traction of the engines will be doubled, the capacity of the cars, and the height of driving wheels, and consequently the speed of engines, will be in proportion to the width of track.

On such a railway, with driving wheels 10 to 15 feet in height, a journey of 3,000 miles may be performed in thirty hours, running time, with economy in money, and with *safety* and *comfort* to passengers.—*Committee.*

AWFUL SUICIDE.—Intemperance is still busy slaying its victims; and on Sunday night, our County Poor House was made the scene of a most awful tragedy, resulting from this wide-spread vice. A Scotchman went there, at about 4 o'clock, on that day, laboring under *mania a potu*, and told Mr. McGraw, the Steward, that folks were after him, and asked his protection. He was taken in and cared for, and at nightfall, was put into a room with some half dozen of feeble paupers. At about 11 o'clock, Mr. McGraw was called to the room, and found the man in a terrible fit of frenzy, with an incision in his throat, made with an old knife, and which he was laboring to tear larger, by inserting his fingers and pulling them apart.—The paupers all being too feeble to render any assistance, and the man promising to refrain from his attempts, until Mr. McGraw would bring him a knife to complete his destruction, the latter left to call assistance; but whilst he was gone, brief as the space was, the man dashed his arm through the window, seized a large piece of the broken glass, and, with both hands, sawed it across his throat, so as to literally cut it from ear to ear, severing his wind-pipe and jugular veins, and thus causing his death in a few minutes—all the paupers in the room looking on at the horrible tragedy, by the light of a candle, which one of them held in his hand. He was a laboring man, poorly clad, about 28 or 30 years of age, and from a memorandnm book, in his possession, it is supposed his name was Alexander Gilbert. —*Hollidaysburg Register.*

A WHALE.—A whale was captured a few days ago near the North river, in the Chesapeake bay. Its mouth when opened measured thirteen feet from the under to the upper part. The tongue was as large as a common door, and as soft to the foot as a feather bed. The animal measures forty-three feet nine inches in length; twenty-seven feet in circumference, nine feet through, and the tail fin ten feet wide.

LADIES WANTED IN AUSTRALIA.—The latest intelligence from Victoria contains a statistical return of no little interest to ladies. By the last return of the register general of the colony we perceive that the numerical preponderance of men over women amounted to the astounding sum of 134,000 in a population of 470,000. In other words there were only about 168,000 women to 302,000 men.

PIKE'S PEAK GOLD MINES.—The Wyandotte *Commercial Gazette* of September 18th says that a small boy arrived from Pike's Peak with $1,000 in gold, which he says he dug down and found, and the little fellow says he can get all he wants. These statements are reliable. Parties are daily returning for winter provisions. A Mr. Jones, an old mountaineer, expended $1,000 worth of the shining dust in Independence last week, for his return outfit.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

To School Directors.

Blank agreements with Teachers, and Orders on District School Treasurers, neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

For Ready-Made Clothing,

Wholesale or retail, call at H. ROMAN'S Clothing Store, opposite Miller's Hotel, Huntingdon, Pa., where the very best assortment of goods for men and boys' wear may be found at low prices.

Blanks of all kinds,

Neatly printed and for sale at the "Globe," Office—such as Blank Deeds, Mortgages, Judgment and Common Bonds, Agreements, Leases, Judgment and Promissory Notes, Notes relinquishing all benefits of exemption laws, License Bonds, and all blanks used by Justices of the Peace.

Marriage Certificates.

Clergymen and Justices of the Peace, can now be supplied with Certificates. They are neatly printed, and for sale at the "GLOBE" Job Office.

Plain and Fancy Printing.

Job work of all kinds—such as Handbills, Circulars Business, Visiting, and Show Cards, Tickets, Bill Heads, Deeds, Mortgages, and all kinds of blanks, &c., &c., &c. neatly printed at the "GLOBE" Job Office, Huntingdon. Pa.

Card, Blank, and Handbill Printing.

[From the Report of the Committee on Printing made at the third Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon county Agricultural Society.]

"Wm. Lewis, for the "Globe" office, exhibited a large variety of mercantile and legal blanks, business cards, and handbills, which came more immediately within the divisions to which premiums were allotted. They were evidently copies of the custom work done at his office, all tastefully got up, and admirably executed, reflecting great credit on the office, and would compare favorably with the work of any office in our large cities.

Wm. Lewis, for the largest variety and best specimens of Business Cards and Blanks, $1 00

For the largest variety and best specimens of Handbills, $1 00."

A. W. BENEDICT, THEO. H. CREMER, J. K. MCCAHAN, *Committee.*

TO JUSTICES OF THE PEACE.—Blank Fox Scalp Orders, Marriage Certificates, and all kinds of Justice's and other Blanks neatly printed and for sale at the GLOBE office.

PHILADELPHIA MARKETS.

SEPTEMBER 27.—The Flour market remains inactive, there is very little inquiry for shipment, and standard brands are offered at $5.37@5.50; the only sales are 500 bbls: straight super at the latter rate. 800 bbls selected do, Broad Street Mills, at $5.75, and 700 bbls fancy extra family at $6.50 ₱ bbl. The sales to the trade are moderate within the same range of quotations, and fancy lots at $6.75@7 ₱ bbl. Rye Flour and Corn Meal are quiet, but scarce, and firm at $4 ₱ bbl. Wheat—There is not much offering to-day, and most of it is held above the views of buyers. Sales include 5,000 bus, in lots, at 128@133c for common to fine red, and 130@142c for white, as in quality. Rye is wanted, and all offered, about 2,000 bus, sold at 75 @85c for Delaware. Corn is dull and unsettled; the demand has fallen off, and only about 3,000 bus yellow found buyers, in lots, at 90@93c, as in quality. Oats are firmer, with sales of 1,500 bushels Delaware at 43½c, some holders ask more.

DIED,

At his residence, in Petersburg, on Sunday, the 19th inst., SAMUEL D. MYTON, aged 43 years.

In the death of Mr. M., the community has lost one of its most active members: and the poor, a friend such as they will scarcely ever find again—their daily wants were always supplied by his charitable hands. J. A.

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.

Letters of Administration on the Estate of SAMUEL D. MYTON, late of West township, Huntingdon county, dec'd, having been granted to the undersigned; all persons indebted to said deceased will please make immediate payment, and those having claims against the estate of said deceased will present them duly authenticated for settlement.

DAVID BARRICK, West Barree,
A. B. CUNNINGHAM, Huntingdon,
REBECCA MYTON, Petersburg.

September 29, 1858-6t.

ESTATE of JOHN SNYDER, dec'd.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE OF REAL ESTATE.

By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, we will offer at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Thursday, 21st day of October, 1858,

at 10 o'clock, A. M., a certain *LOT OF GROUND*, situate in the borough of Alexandria, bounded on the north, by the Pennsylvania Canal, on the south, by an alley, and on the East, by Hartslog street—having thereon erected, *A TWO-STORY FRAME TAN-HOUSE*, being 45 by 21 feet; likewise, *A BARK HOUSE*, thereon, 60 by 24 feet, with water privilege thereunto attached forever.

TERMS.—One third of the purchase money, to be paid upon confirmation of sale; the balance, in two equal annual payments, to be secured by bonds or mortgage of purchaser.

JOSEPH MCCOY,
DAVID H. CAMPBELL,
Administrators.

September, 29, 1858.

THE GREAT BEAUTIFIER

SO LONG UNSUCCESSFULLY SOUGHT,

FOUND AT LAST!

For it restores permanently gray hair to its original color; covers luxuriantly the bald head; removes all dandruff, itching and all scrofula, scald head and all eruptions; makes the hair soft, healthy, and glossy; and will preserve it to any imaginable age, removes, as if by magic, all blotches, &c., from the face, and cures all neuralgia and nervous head ache. See circular and the following.

DOVER, N. H., *Feb. 2d*, 1857.

PROF. O. J. WOOD & CO.—*Gents:* Within a few days we have received so many orders and calls for Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, that to-day we were compelled to send to Boston for a quantity, (the 6 dozen you forwarded all being sold,) while we might order a quantity from you. *Every bottle we have sold seems to have produced three or four new customers;* and the approbation, and patronage it receives from the most substantial and worthy citizens of our vicinity, fully convince us that it is A MOST VALUABLE PREPARATION.

Send us as soon as may be one gross of $1 size; and one dozen $2 size; and believe us yours very respectfully.

(Signed,) DANIEL LATHROP & Co.

HICKORY GROVE, St. Charles Co., Mo., *November* 19, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* Some time last summer we were induced to use some of your Hair Restorative, and its effects were so wonderful, we feel it our duty to you and the afflicted, to report it.

Our little son's head for some time had been perfectly covered with sores, and some called it scald head. The hair almost entirely came off in consequence, when a friend, seeing his sufferings, advised us to use your Restorative; we did so with little hope of success, but, to our surprise, and that of all our friends, a very few applications removed the disease entirely, and a new and luxuriant crop of hair soon started out, and we can now say that our boy has as healthy a scalp, and as luxuriant a crop of hair as any other child. We can, therefore, and do hereby recommend your Restorative, as a perfect remedy for all diseases of the scalp and hair.

We are, yours respectfully.
GEORGE W. HIGGINBOTHAM,
SARAH A. HIGGINBOTHAM.

GARDINER, Maine, June 22, 1855.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have used two bottles of Professor Wood's Hair Restorative, and can truly say it is the greatest discovery of the age for restoring and changing the Hair. Before using it I was a man of seventy. My Hair has now attained its original color. You can recommend it to the world without the least fear, as my case was one of the worst kind.

Yours respectfully.
DANIEL N. MURPHY.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y-sc29]

NEW CLOTHING!

NEW CLOTHING!!
NEW CLOTHING!!!
NEW CLOTHING!!!!
NEW CLOTHING!!!!!

JUST RECEIVED,
JUST RECEIVED,

AT GUTMAN & CO'S.,
AT GUTMAN & CO'S.,
AT GUTMAN & CO'S.,

HUNTINGDON, PA.

M. GUTMAN & CO., have just opened a more than usual large stock of Ready-Made Clothing, of all kinds, for Fall and Winter. Their assortment consists of all the different styles of Coats, Pants, Vests, &c. Their stock of Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, is also large, and of the best materials and make.

The public generally, in want of any article in their line of business, are respectfully invited to call and examine their Goods and prices. They will sell as cheap, if not cheaper than the cheapest—a fact purchasers will be convinced of when they call.

Thankful for the very liberal patronage they have received, they respectfully ask a continuance of the same.

Huntingdon, September 22, 1858.

VALUABLE REAL ESTATE AT PUBLIC SALE.

The undersigned will offer at Public Sale,

On Saturday, 6th of November next, 1858,

A VALUABLE FARM OF LIME-STONE LAND, situate in Warriorsmark township, Huntingdon county, Pa., the estate of John Henderson, deceased, containing about *THREE HUNDRED AND FORTY-TWO ACRES*, (342)—two hundred acres cleared, thirteen of which are in meadow. The improvements are *A TWO-STORY STONE DWELLING HOUSE*, with kitchen in the basement, a bank barn, a never-failing spring of lime-stone water convenient to the house, an apple orchard, and other improvements.

Said farm is in a good state of repair and cultivation, and is about one mile from the Pennsylvania Railroad.

Persons wishing further information, or, to examine the said property, can call on or address the undersigned, at Birmingham, near to said property.

JOHN OWENS,
ROBERT HENDERSON,
Executors of Will of John Henderson, deceased.

☞Gazette, York; Standard, Hollidaysburg; Patriot & Union, Harrisburg; Intelligencer, Lancaster; Democrat, Lewistown, publish to amount of $2 50, and charge Huntingdon Globe. [Sept. 22, 1858.]

AGRICULTURAL NOTICE.

To the constituted Officers of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society:—WHEREAS, By a rule adopted by the Trustees of the Farmers' High School of Pennsylvania, no pupil can be admitted into said Institution unless recommended by the constituted Officers of the Society in the county in which said applicant resides: *And whereas*, several applications have been made for recommendations, *Therefore*, The Officers of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society are requested to meet at the Court House, in Huntingdon, on THURSDAY EVENING, THE 7TH OF OCTOBER, (being the Thursday of the County Fair,) for the purpose of considering the claims of said applicants. Persons wishing to make application for recommendation will please hand them in on or before that time.

Attest: JOHN C. WATSON, *President.*

ROBT. M'DIVITT,
J. F. RAMEY, } *Secretaries.*

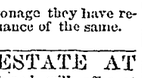
Huntingdon, Sept. 15, '58.–4t.

VALUABLE FARM AND BRICK HOUSE FOR SALE.

I will offer at public sale, on the premises, on

Thursday, the 14th day of October next,

at 10 o'clock in the forenoon of said day, a valuable Farm of Limestone Land, consisting of about 148 Acres, situate in Warriorsmark township,—though which the public road leading from Birmingham to Warriorsmark passes—and one and a-half miles from the Penn'a Railroad.—About 110 Acres is cleared, and on the balance nne Chestnut, White Oak and other timber is growing.—On the premises there are a good dwelling house, two never-failing springs, a log barn and stable, and other outbuildings. There are, also, an excellent meadow, through which a stream of spring water flows, and two good orchards of fruit.

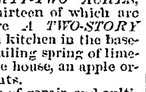


☞ Persons who may wish to view this property, will please call on Mr. Martin Myers, who resides on the same.

☞ Terms will be made known on the day of sale.

I will also offer, at Public Sale, at 2 o'clock,

ON THE 14TH DAY OF OCTOBER NEXT, the *BRICK DWELLING HOUSE*, in the Borough of Birmingham, now in possession of William Cunningham, with the lot of ground, and stable thereon erected.



☞ Terms will be made known on day of sale.

JOHN K. MCCAHAN.

Huntingdon, Sept. 8, 1858.

GLASS JARS—Not "Family Jars."—

You will find the best article, for Preserving Fruit air-tight, at LOVE & M'DIVITT'S.

RENEWING HIS STOCK.

Call at S. S. SMITH'S GROCERY for everything fresh and good.

STONE-WARE at S. S. Smith's Grocery, 20 per cent. cheaper than any other place in town.

CLOTHING!—A large stock on hand,

at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. Call and examine goods and prices. (oct28.)

GOD SAVE THE COMMONWEALTH.

PROCLAMATION.—NOTICE OF GENERAL ELECTION.

—Pursuant to an act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act relating to the Elections of this Commonwealth," approved the second day of July, 1839, I, GRAFFUS MILLER, High Sheriff of the county of Huntingdon, in the State of Pennsylvania, do hereby make known and give public notice to the electors of the said county of Huntingdon, that an election will be held in the said county on the SECOND TUESDAY, (and 12th day) of OCTOBER, 1858, at which time, State and County officers, as follows, will be elected, to wit:

One person to fill the office of Judge of the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania.

One person for Canal Commissioner of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania.

One person in connection with the counties of Blair, Cambria and Somerset, to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of the United States.

One person to fill the office of Member of the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania.

One person to fill the office of County Commissioner of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Director of the Poor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Auditor of Huntingdon county.

One person to fill the office of Coroner of Huntingdon county.

In pursuance of said act, I also hereby make known and give notice, that the places of holding the aforesaid general election in the several election districts within the said county of Huntingdon, are as follows, to wit:

1st district, composed of the township of Henderson, at the Court House in the borough of Huntingdon.

2d district, composed of Dublin township, at Pleasant Hill School House, near Joseph Nelson's, in said township.

3d district, composed of so much of Warriorsmark township, as is not included in the 19th district, at the school house adjoining the town of Warriorsmark.

4th district, composed of the township of Hopewell, at Rough and Ready Furnace.

5th district, composed of the township of Barree, at the house of James Livingston, in the town of Saulsburg, in said township.

6th district, composed of the borough of Shirleysburg, and all that part of the township of Shirley not included within the limits of District No. 24, as hereinafter mentioned and described, at the house of David Fraker, dec'd, in Shirleysburg.

7th district, composed of Porter and part of Walker township, and so much of West township as is included in the following boundaries, to wit: Beginning at the south-west corner of Tobias Caufman's Farm on the bank of the Little Juniata river, to the lower end of Jackson's narrows, thence in a northwesterly direction to the most southerly part of the farm owned by Michael Maguire, thence north 40 degrees west to the top of Tussey's mountain to intersect the line of Franklin township, thence along the said line to Little Juniata river, thence down the same to the place of beginning, at the public school house opposite the German Reformed Church, in the borough of Alexandria.

8th district, composed of the township of Franklin, at the house of Geo. W. Mattern, in said township.

9th district, composed of Tell township, at the Union school house, near the Union Meeting house, in said township.

10th district, composed of Springfield township, at the school house, near Hugh Madden's, in said township.

11th district, composed of Union township, at the school house, near Ezekiel Corbin's, in said township.

12th district, composed of Brady township, at the Centre school house, in said township.

13th district, composed of Morris township, at public school house No. 2, in said township.

14th district, composed of that part of West township not included in 7th and 26th districts, at the public school house on the farm now owned by Miles Lewis, (formerly owned by James Ennis,) in said township.

15th district, composed of Walker township, at the house of Benjamin Magahy, in M'Connellstown.

16th district, composed of the township of Tod, at the Green school house, in said township.

17th district, composed of Oneida township, at the Centre Union school house, near Gorsuch's.

18th district, composed of Cromwell township, at the house now occupied by David Etnire, in Orbisonia.

19th district, composed of the borough of Birmingham, with the several tracts of land near to and attached to the same, now owned and occupied by Thomas M. Owens, John K. McCahan, Andrew Robeson, John Gensheimer and Wm. Gensimer, and the tract of land now owned by George and John Shoenberger, known as the Porter tract, situate in the township of Warriorsmark, at the public school house in said borough.

20th district, composed of the township of Cass, at the public school house in Cassville, in said township.

21st district, composed of the township of Jackson, at the house of Robert Barr, now occupied by Robert Stewart, at McAlevay's Fort, in said township.

22d district, composed of the township of Clay, at the public school house in Scottsville.

23d district, composed of the township of Penn, at the public school house in Marklesburg, in said township.

24th district, composed and created as follows, to wit:—That all that part of Shirley township, Huntingdon county, lying and being within the following described boundaries, namely: beginning at the intersection of Union and Shirley township lines with the Juniata river, on the south side thereof; thence along said Union township line for the distance of three miles from said river; thence eastwardly, by a straight line, to the point where the main from Eby's mill to Germany valley, crosses the summit of Sandy ridge; thence northwardly along the summit of Sandy ridge to the river, Juniata, and thence up said river to the place of beginning, shall hereafter form a seperate election district; that the qualified voters of said election district shall hereafter hold their general and township elections in the public school house in Mount Union, in said district.

25th district, composed of the borough of Huntingdon, at the Court House in said borough.

26th district, composed of the borough of Petersburg and that part of West township, west and north of a line between Henderson and West townships, at or near the Warm Springs, to the Franklin township line on the top of Tussey's mountain, so as to include in the new district the houses of David Waldsmith, Jacob Longanecker, Thos. Hamer, James Porter, and John Wall, at the school house, in the borough of Petersburg.

27th district, composed of Juniata township, at the house of John Peightal, on the lands of Henry Isenberg.

28th district, composed of Carbon township, recently erected out of a part of the territory of Tod township, to wit: commencing at a Chestnut Oak, on the Summit Terrace mountain, at the Hopewell township line opposite the dividing ridge, in the Little valley; thence south fifty-two degrees, east three hundred and sixty perches, to a stone heap on the Western Summit of Broad Top mountain; thence north sixty-seven degrees, east three hundred and twelve perches, to a Yellow Pine; thence south fifty-two degrees, east seven hundred and seventy-two perches, to a Chestnut Oak; thence south fourteen degrees, east three hundred and fifty-one perches, to a Chestnut at the east end of Henry S. Green's land; thence south thirty-one and a half degrees, east two hundred and ninety-four perches, to a Chestnut Oak on the summit of a spur of Broad Top, on the western side of John Terrel's farm; south sixty-five degrees, east nine hundred and thirty-four perches, to a stone heap on the Clay township line, at the Broad Top City Hotel, kept by Jos. Morrison, in said township.

I also make known and give notice, as in and by the 13th section of the aforesaid act I am directed, "that every person, excepting justices of the peace, who shall hold any office or appointment of profit or trust under the government of the United States, or of this State, or of any city or corporated district, whether a commissioned officer or agent, who is or shall be employed under the legislative, executive or judiciary department of this State, or of the United States, or of any city or incorporated district, and also, that every member of Congress, and of the State Legislature, and of the select or common council of any city, commissioners of any incorporated district, is by law incapable of holding or exercising at the same time, the office or appointment of judge, inspector or clerk of any election of this Commonwealth, and that no inspector or judge, or other officer of any such election shall be eligible to any office to be then voted for."

Also, that in the 4th section of the Act of Assembly, entitled "An Act relating to executions and for other purposes," approved April 16th, 1840, it is enacted that the aforesaid 13th section "shall not be so construed as to prevent any militia or borough officer from serving as judge, or inspector or clerk of any general or special election in this Commonwealth."

Pursuant to the provisions contained in the 67th section of the act aforesaid, the judges of the aforesaid districts shall respectively take charge of the certificate or return of the election of their respective districts, and produce them at a meeting of one of the judges from each district at the Court House, in the borough of Huntingdon, on the third day after the day of election, being for the present year on Friday, the 15th of October next, then and there to do and perform the duties required by law of said judges. Also, that where a judge by sickness or unavoidable accident, is unable to attend said meeting of judges, then the certificate or return aforesaid shall be taken in charge by one of the inspectors or clerks of the election of said district, and shall do and perform the duties required of said judge unable to attend.

Also, that in the 61st section of said act it is enacted that "every general and special election shall be opened between the hours of eight and ten in the forenoon, and shall continue without interruption or adjournment until seven o'clock in the evening, when the polls shall be closed."

GIVEN under my hand, at Huntingdon, the 15th day of September, A. D. 1858, and of the independence of the United States, the eighty-second.

GRAFFUS MILLER, *Sheriff.*

SHERIFF'S OFFICE, *Huntingdon*, Sept. 15, '58. } 4t.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.—By virtue of an alias order of the Orphans' Court of Huntingdon county, the undersigned will offer at Public Sale on the premises,

On Saturday, the 2nd of October next,

at 1 o'clock, P. M., A FARM, (late the estate of Joseph Dorland, dec'd.,) situate on the Ridges, in Henderson township, Huntingdon county, about four miles from the borough of Huntingdon, adjoining lands of John Rhodes on the north, Aaron Kelly on the east, James Simpson and John Flenner on the south, and Adam Rupert on the west, containing two hundred and seventeen (217) acres, more or less, about 100 acres of which are cleared and in cultivation; having thereon erected a LOG HOUSE, a LOG BARN and other improvements. The farm has an abundant supply of water and an assortment of good fruit.

TERMS OF SALE.—One half of the purchase money to be paid at the confirmation of the sale, and the other half in one year thereafter, with interest, to be secured by the bonds and mortgage of the purchaser.

For further particulars inquire of the undersigned, personally, or by letter through the Huntingdon Post Office.

August 25, 1858. DAVID RUPERT.

FANCY FURS,

FOR LADIES AND CHILDREN.

JOHN FAREIRA & Co., No. 818, (new No.,) MARKET Street, above Eighth, PHILADELPHIA—Importers, Manufacturers and Dealers in FANCY FURS, for Ladies and Children; also, Gent's Furs, Fur Collars, and Gloves. The number of years that we have been engaged in the Fur business, and the general character of our Furs, both for *quality and price*, is so generally known throughout the Country, that we think it is not necessary for us to say anything more than that we have now opened our assortment of FURS, for the Fall and Winter Sales, of the largest and most beautiful assortment that we have ever offered before to the public. Our Furs have all been *Imported* during the present season, when money was scarce and Furs much lower than at the present time, and have been manufactured by the most competent workmen; we are therefore determined to sell them at such prices as will continue to give us the reputation we have born for years, that is to sell a good article for a very *small profit*.

Storekeepers will do well to give us a call, as they will find the largest assortment, by far, to select from in the city, and at manufacturers prices.

JOHN FAREIRA & CO.,
No. 818, Market Street, above 8th, Phila.

September 15, 1858.–4m.

STOVES! STOVES! STOVES!

INDUSTRIAL STOVE WORKS, No. 33, North SECOND Street, *opposite Christ Church*, PHILADELPHIA. The subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has taken the Store, at *No. 33, North Second Street*, where he will be pleased to see his old customers and friends.

He has now on hand a splendid assortment of PARLOR, HALL, OFFICE, STORE and COOKING STOVES, of the latest and most approved kinds, at wholesale and retail.

W. C. NEMAN,
No. 33, North Second St., Phila.

N. B.—Your particular attention is invited to MEGEE'S PATENT GAS BURNING WARMING and VENTILATING STOVES, for Parlors, Offices, Stores, Halls, Cars, &c., which for economy, purety of air, and ease of management has no equal. W. C. N.

☞ *Odd Castings for all kinds of Stoves, on hand.*

September 15, 1858.–3m.

TEACHERS' EXAMINATIONS.—

The undersigned will meet the Teachers and School Directors in their respective districts as indicated in the following table. The time for meeting will be 9 o'clock in the morning. Teachers will please be punctual.

District.	*Time.*	*Place.*
Porter & Alexandria,	Sept. 6,	Alexandria.
West,	" 7,	S. C. Bridge.
Warriorsmark,	"

THE HUNTINGDON GLOBE, A DEMOCRATIC FAMILY JOURNAL, DEVOTED TO LOCAL AND GENERAL NEWS, &C.

PREMIUMS AND REGULATIONS

for the Fourth Annual Exhibition of the Huntingdon County Agricultural Society, to be held at Huntingdon, on *Wednesday, Thursday and Friday, October 6th, 7th and 8th*, 1858.

REGULATIONS:

All stock, articles, and manufactures offered for exhibition, must be entered on the books, and on the Fair ground, by 12 o'clock, M. of Thursday, in order to be admitted to competition, and remain until the close of the Fair on Friday evening.

Premiums will be awarded on Friday afternoon.

Awarding Committees have the power of supplying vacancies, and are requested to furnish detailed reports.

Prices of tickets of membership $1.00. Single admission 25 cents.

SUGGESTIONS:—The Executive Committee have deemed it expedient, the present year, to dispense with a Discretionary Committee, and award no premiums for articles not included in the list. This arrangement is not intended to interfere with or prevent the exhibition of any article whatever.

The funds of the Society are at present low, and the premiums awarded consequently light. The association will rely upon the public spirit and liberal conduct of our fellow citizens to sustain their own Society, and by so doing to elevate the Industrial Arts and Agricultural Improvements in our midst.

CLASS 1—HORSES.

Best bred stallion,	$7 00	3d best do.,	Youatt
2d best do.,	4 00	Best filly,	2 00
3d best do., Youatt on Horses		2d best do.,	1 00
Best 2 year old do.,	3 00	3d best do.,	Youatt
2d best do.,	1 00	Best colt, 6 months old	
3d best do.,	Youatt	or under,	3 00
Best gelding, 2 yrs. old,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	3d best do.,	1 00
COMMON STOCK.			
Best draught stallion,	7 00	3d best do.,	Youatt
Best do., 3 years old,	4 00	Best draught horse,	3 00
2d best do., 1 year old,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
Best do., under 1 year,	3 00	3d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	2 00	Best riding horse,	4 00
Best filly, 3 years old,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	2 00	Best pair of matched	
3d best do.,	Youatt	horses,	6 00
Best colt, 2 years old,	3 00	2d best do.,	4 00
2d best do.,	2 00	Best trotting horse,	3 00
Best brood mare,	5 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	3 00	Best family horse,	3 00
3d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
Best yearling colt,	2 00	Best pair of mules,	4 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	2 00

Awarding Committee—Gen. S. Miles Green, Jas. K. Hampson, Abram Lewis, Jas. S. Oaks, Dr. R. A. Miller.

CLASS 2—NEAT STOCK.

SHORT HORNS.

Best bull,	5 00	Best heifer,	3 00
2d best do.,	3 00	Best calf,	2 00
Best cow,	4 00	2d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	3 00		
DEVON.			
Best bull,	5 00	Best heifer,	3 00
2d best do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
Best cow,	4 00	Best calf,	2 00
2d best do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	1 00
ALDERNSY.			
Best bull,	5 00	Best heifer,	3 00
2d best do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
Best cow,	4 00	Best calf,	2 00
2d best do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	1 00
COMMON.			
Best work oxen,	6 00	Best cow,	4 00
2d best do.,	4 00	2d best do.,	3 00
Best bull,	5 00	Best heifer, 2 yrs. old,	2 00
2d best do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	1 00

Awarding Committee—K. L. Green, Eli Wakefield, Peter Livingston, Perry Moore, Thos. Whittaker, Jr.

CLASS 3—HOGS.

Best boar,	5 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	3 00	Best chester white,	3 00
3d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
Best sow,	4 00	Best berkshire,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
Best litter of pigs,	3 00		

Awarding Committee—Col. S. S. Wharton, Jacob Miller, (Creek,) Joshua Greenland, John Garner, Jr., Benj. L. Neff.

CLASS 4—SHEEP.

Best long wool buck, (Bakewell,)	5 00	2d best do.,	3 00
2d best do.,	3 00	Best fine wool ewe,	5 00
Best long wool (South-down,)	5 00	2d best do.,	3 00
2d best do.,	3 00	Best long wool ewe,	5 00
Best fine wool buck,	5 00	Best Southdown ewe,	5 00
2d best do.,	3 00	2d best do.,	3 00

Awarding Committee—George W. Speer, David Rupert, John Jackson, Jas. Morrow, David Hawn.

CLASS 5—PLOWING.

Best plowing,	4 00	3d best,	2 00
2d best,	3 00	4th best,	1 00

Awarding Committee—John Colder, Jas. Wilson, John Herncamo, James R. Lane, David Barrick.

CLASS 6—AGRICULTURAL IMPLEMENTS.

Best plow,	3 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	Best wheat drill,	3 00
Best harrow,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	Best cornplanter,	2 00
Best cultivator,	2 00	2d best do.,	1 00
2d best do.,	1 00	Best mower and reaper,	3 00
Best hill-side plow,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
2d best do.,	1 00	Best horse-rake,	2 00
Best windmill,	3 00	2d best do.,	1 00

Awarding Committee—John S. Isett, Samuel Wigton, Geo. Wilson, Esq., (Tell.) Jacob Shafner, Samuel Stryker,

CLASS 7—GRAIN.

Best white wheat,	3 00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	2 00	Best rye,	1 00
3d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	50
Best seed,	3 00	Best oats,	1 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	50
3d best do.,	1 00	Best buckwheat,	1 00
Best yellow corn,	1 00	2d best do.,	50
2d best do.,	50	Best barley,	1 00
Best white,	1 00	2d best do.,	50
Best blue potatoes,	$1 00	2d best celery,	$00 25
" sweet,	1 00	Best cauliflower,	50
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	25
Best tomatoes,	1 00	Best pumpkins,	50
2d best do.,	75	2d best do.,	25
3d best do.,	50	Best pie do.,	50
Best and greatest variety of tomatoes,	1 00	2d best do.,	25
Best purple eggs,	50	Best squashes,	50
2d best do.,	25	2d best do.,	25
Best peppers,	1 00	Best water melon,	50
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	25
Best mangel wertzel,	1 00	Best muskmelon,	50
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	25
Best ruta bagn,	1 00	Best beans,	50
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	25
Best sugar beet,	1 00	Best peas,	50
		2d best do.,	25

Awarding Committee—Dr. John M'Culloch, Elisha Shoemaker, Mrs. E. Stitt, Miss Ruth Cummins, John Rung.

CLASS 14—FLORAL DEPARTMENT.

Best display of flowers in bloom,	3 00	Best display of dahlias in bloom,	3 00
2d best do.,	2 00	2d best do.,	2 00
3d best do.,	1 00	3d best do.,	1 00
Best display of plants in bloom,	2 00	Best boquet of dahlias,	50
2d best do.,	1 00	Best boquet of flowers,	50
3d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	25
		Best floral design,	2 00
		2d best do.,	1 00
		3d best do.,	50

Awarding Committee—Ed. Snare, Mrs. Jos. M. Stevens, Miss Josephine Cresswell, Miss Margaret Duff, Col. J. A. Doyle.

CLASS 15—POULTRY.

Best and largest variety pure bred fowls,	2 00	Best do. game of any variety,	1 00
2d best do.,	1 00	2d best do.,	50
Best pair or trio of shanghais,	1 00	Best do. poland,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
Best do cochin china,	1 00	Best do. java fowls,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
Best do. brahmapootra,	1 00	Best do. mixed breed,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
Best do. dorkings,	1 00	Best turkey,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
Best do. spangled hamburg,	1 00	Best guinea fowls,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
		Best ducks,	1 00
		2d best do.,	50
		Best geese,	1 00
		2d best do.	50

Awarding Committee—Dr. D. Houtz, R. B. Wigton, John Flenner, James Henderson, John Myerley, D. Clarkson, G. W. Graffius, John Owens, Wm. K. Rahm, Thos. P. Love.

CLASS 16—PAINTING.

Best oil painting,	1 00	Best crayon drawing,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
Best lithograph in oil,	1 00	Best painting in water colors,	1 00
2d best do.,	50	2d best do.,	50
Best oil paint'g on glass,	1 00		
2d best do.,	50		

Awarding Committee—Rev. A. M. Barnitz, Mrs. D. Blair, Miss Julia Miles, Miss Charlotte Kidder, Miss Ann Young.

☞ Exhibitors are required to have their stock and articles entered on the books, at the office, before they are admitted to competition.

Any persons having any stock or articles for exhibition can enter them at any time, previous to the commencement of the Fair, by notifying the Secretaries of the same, and in so doing they will be required to furnish as full information as possible with regard to the age, pedigree, treatment, &c., of the animals.

Premiums shall in no case be given where the animal or article is unworthy.

JOHN C. WATSON, *President.*

R. M'DIVITT, } *Secretaries.*
J. F. RAMEY, }

[Aug. 25, 1858.]

HUNTINGDON WARM SPRINGS.

The WARM SPRINGS, at the base of Warrior's Ridge, five miles North of Huntingdon, overlooking Standing-Stone Creek, and environed by romantic hills and woodlands, have been leased by the former proprietor of the Leamer House. The extensive Hotel buildings, Bath houses, &c., erected at great expense by Gen. A. P. WILSON, have been completed—and the Groves have been beautifully laid out and adorned. The Hotel Parlors and Chambers are airy and comfortably furnished; and the prospect, from the Verandahs, for Beauty, cannot be excelled.

For half a century, these Springs have been celebrated for their Medicinal qualities, and the Great Virtue of the waters in Rheumatic or Chronic affections. The temperature of the water being 60½ degrees renders the Bathing delightful and invigorating. In the surrounding woods and mountains Game abounds, and the finest fish are caught in Stone creek.

Persons in pursuit of health or pleasure will find this a most delightful and healthful retreat; and its nearness to the Pennsylvania Railroad, and the cheapness of the rates charged guests, give it a decided advantage over any other watering place in the State. The Proprietor has had years of experience in the business, and no pains or trouble will be spared to make guests comfortable.

☞ HACKS run from Huntingdon to Warm Springs on the arrival of the different Railroad trains—fare 25 cents. Families accommodated at moderate rates.

JOHN R. HERD, *Proprietor.*

WARM SPRINGS, near *Huntingdon*, June 30, 1858. }

BANK NOTICE.

—The undersigned, citizens of the county of Huntingdon, hereby give notice that they intend to make application to the next Legislature for a charter for the creation of a corporate body, with banking or discounting privileges, to be styled "THE HUNTINGDON COUNTY BANK," to be located in the borough of Huntingdon, County of Huntingdon and State of Pennsylvania, with a capital of *One Hundred Thousand Dollars*, with the specific object of issuing Bank paper and doing all other things ordinarily pertaining to a Bank of issue.

B. E. M'Murtrie,	A. Johnston,
W. B. Zeigler,	Wm. Colon,
David Blair,	J. B. Linden,
J. Sewell Stewart,	James Maguire,
Wm. E. M'Murtrie,	Graffius Miller,
Theo. H. Cremer,	Jno. M'Culloch,
A. W. Benedict,	John Whittaker,
R. Bruce Petriken,	Thos. P. Campbell.

Huntingdon, June 30, 1858.—6m.

GREAT EXCITEMENT

AT THE

MAMMOTH STORE!!

J. BRICKER has returned from the East with a tremendous Stock of Goods. They are upon the shelves in his New Rooms, on Hill street, near M'Ateer's Hotel, ready for customers.

His Stock consists of every variety of
LADIES' DRESS GOODS,
DRY GOODS, GENERALLY,
GROCERIES AND QUEENSWARE.
HARDWARE AND GLASSWARE.
CROCKERY AND CEDARWARE.
BOOTS AND SHOES,
HATS AND CAPS,

And everything to be found in the most extensive stores.

His Stock is New and of the Best, and the public are invited to call and examine, free of charge.

CLOTHING!—A NEW ASSORTMENT JUST OPENED, and will be sold 30 per cent. CHEAPER than the cheapest!

H. ROMAN

Respectfully informs his customers and the public generally, that he has just opened at his Store Room in Market Square, opposite the Franklin House, Huntingdon, a splendid new stock of Ready-made

CLOTHING FOR SPRING AND SUMMER,

which he will sell cheaper than the same quality of Goods can be purchased at retail in Philadelphia or any other establishment in the country.

Persons wishing to buy Clothing would do well to call and examine his stock before purchasing elsewhere.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

NEW FIRM AND NEW GOODS!—LONG & MILLER.

Respectfully informs the citizens of Huntingdon and the public generally, that they have opened at the old stand of Long & Decker, a fine assortment of

GROCERIES AND CONFECTIONERIES.

They also have on hand an assortment of DRY GOODS, BOOTS and SHOES, HATS, and other Goods.

As they are anxious to please the public they will at all times keep on hand the best of Groceries, Confectioneries, and other useful articles.

The public are earnestly invited to call and examine for themselves. [Huntingdon, April 21, 1858.

CHEAP GOODS!!

GREAT BARGAINS!!!

FISHER & M'MURTRIE have just received their Second Stock of SUMMER GOODS, which will be sold at GREATLY REDUCED PRICES. It comprises Summer Dress Goods of every description, Prints, Ginghams, Cottons, White Goods, Hosiery, Mitts, Trimmings, Marsailles, Patent Extension Skirts, Hoops of all kinds; STRAW GOODS, BOOTS & SHOES, and a large and general assortment of all kinds of GOODS, suitable to the wants of the community. [Huntingdon, July 14, '58.

J. BRICKER'S

BRICKER'S
J. BRICKER'S

MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE
MAMMOTH STORE

IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE
IS THE PLACE

FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.
FOR DRY GOODS, HARDWARE, &c.

D. P. GWIN'S Splendid Assortment of NEW GOODS for SPRING and SUMMER, is on hand. His old customers and the public generally are invited to call and see for themselves. [April 7, 1858.

A Splendid Line of Dress Goods—embracing Robes of all kinds, Berages, Chaleys, Lawns Cold Brilliants, Chintzes, &c., can be found at the "Metropolitan."

LARGE COPPER KETTLES, holding from 20 to 30 gallons, for making Apple Butter, &c., for sale by JAS. A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa.

MEN'S Under-Shirts and Drawers, Linen Shirt Fronts, Ready Made Shirts, White & Fancy, Collars, &c., very cheap at D. P. GWIN'S.

A BEAUTIFUL HEAD OF RICH GLOSSY HAIR, COMPLETELY PRESERVED TO THE GREATEST AGE.

—And who that is gray would not have it restored to former color; or bald, but would have the growth restored, or troubled with dandruff and itching but would have it removed, or troubled with scrofula, scald head, or other eruptions, but would be cured, or with sick headache, (neuralgia) but would be cured.—It will also remove all pimples from the face and skin.—Prof. Wood's Hair Restorative will do all this, see circular and the following:

ANN ARBOR, November 6, 1856.

PROF. O. J. WOOD—*Dear Sir:* I have heard much said of the wonderful effects of your Hair Restorative, but having been so often cheated by quackery and quack nostrums, hair dyes, &c., I was disposed to place your Restorative in the same category with the thousand and one loudly trumpeted quack remedies, until I met you in Lawrence county some months since, when you gave me such assurance as induced the trial of your Restorative in my family—first by my good wife, whose hair had become very thin and entirely white, and before exhausting one of your large bottles, her hair was restored nearly to its original brown color, and had thickened and become beautiful and glossy upon, and entirely over the head; she continues to use it, not simply because of its beautifying effects upon the hair, but because of its healthful influence upon the head and mind. Others of my family and friends are using your Restorative, with the happiest effects; therefore, my scepticism and doubts in reference to its character and value are entirely removed; and I can and do most cordially and confidently recommend its use by all who would have their hair restored from white or gray (by reason of sickness or age,) to original color and beauty, and by all young persons who would have their hair beautiful and glossy.

Very truly and gratefully yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

FRIEND WOOD: It was a long time after I saw you at Blissfield before I got the bottle of Restorative for which you gave me an order upon your agent in Detroit, and when I got it we concluded to try it on Mrs. Mann's hair, as the surest test of its power. It has done all that you assured me it would do; and others of my family and friends, having witnessed its effects, are now using and recommending its use to others as entitled to the highest consideration you claim for it.

Again, very respectfully and truly, yours,
SOLOMON MANN.

CARLYLE, ILL., June 25, 1852.

I have used Prof. O. J. Wood's Hair Restorative, and have admired its wonderful effects. My hair was becoming, as I thought, prematurely gray, but by the use of his Restorative it has resumed its original color, and I have no doubt, permanently so.

S. BREESE, ex-Senator, U. S.

O. J. WOOD & CO., Proprietors, 312 Broadway, N. Y., (in the great N. Y. Wire Railing Establishment) and 114 Market street, St. Louis, Mo.

And sold by all good Druggists. [je9-1y]

THE LIVER INVIGORATOR!—PREPARED BY DR. SANFORD.—*Compounded entirely from GUMS* is one of the best purgative and Liver medicines now before the public, that acts as a *Cathartic*, easier, milder, and more effectual than any other medicine known. It is not only a *Cathartic* but a *Liver* remedy, acting first on the *Liver* to eject its morbid matter, then on the bowels and stomach to carry off that matter; thus accomplishing two purposes effectually, without any of the painful feeling experienced in the operations of most *Cathartics*. It strengthens the system at the same time that it purges it; and when taken daily in moderate doses will strengthen and build it up with unusual rapidity.

DOCTOR SANFORD'S LIVER INVIGORATOR.

The Liver is one of the human body; and when it the powers of the system STOMACH is almost entirely action of the LIVER for the functions; when the stoare at fault, and the whole quence of one organ—the its duty. For the diseases proprietors has made it his than twenty years, to find counteract the many deliable.

To prove that this remperson troubled with LIVER forms, has but to try a bottain.

These Gums remove all the system, supplying in of bile invigorating the stogest well, purifying the health to the whole machinathe disease and effecting a

BILIOUS ATTACKS are cured VENTED, by the occasional TOR.

One dose after eating is mach and prevent the food

Only one dose taken be-NIGHTMARE.

Only one dose taken at gently, and cures COSTIVE-

One dose taken after each One dose of two teaspoon-SICK HEADACHE.

One bottle taken for fithe cause of the disease.

Only one dose immediate-one dose often repeated is a EUS, and a preventive of

Only one bottle is needed the effects of medicine after

One bottle taken for lowness or unnatural color

One dose taken a short vigor to the appetite, and

One dose, often repeated its worst forms, while SUMyield almost to the first

One or two doses cures children; there is no surer, the world, as it NEVER FAILS.

A few bottles cures

principal regulators of the performs its functions well, are fully developed. The dependent on the healthy proper performance of its much is at fault, the bowels system suffers in conseLiver having ceased to do of that organ, one of the study, in a practice of more some remedy wherewith to rangements to which it is

edy is at last found any, COMPLAINT, in any of its tle, and conviction is cer-

morbid or bad matter from their place a healthy flow much, causing food to diblood, giving tone and ery, removing the cause of radical cure.

and what is better, PREuse of the LIVER INVIGORA-

sufficient to relieve the stofrom raising and souring. fore retiring, prevents

night, loosens the bowels NESS.

meal will cure DYSPEPSIA. fuls will always relieve

male obstruction removes and makes a perfect cure. ly relieves CHOLIC, while sure cure for CHOLERA MORCHOLERA.

to throw out of the system a long sickness.

Jaundice removes all salfrom the skin.

time before eating gives makes food digest well. cures CHRONIC DIARRHŒA IN MER and BOWEL complaints dose.

attacks caused by WORMS in safer, or speedier remedy in

DROPSY, by exciting the absorbents.

We take pleasure in recommending this medicine as a preventive for FEVER AND AGUE, CHILL FEVER, and all FEVERS of a BILIOUS TYPE. It operates with certainty, and thousands are willing to testify to its wonderful virtues.

All who use it are giving their unanimous testimony in its favor.

☞ Mix water in the mouth with the Invigorator and swallow both together.

The Liver Invigorator is a Scientific Medical Discovery, and is daily working cures, almost too great to believe.—It cures as if by magic, *even the first dose giving benefit*, and seldom more than one bottle is required to cure any kind of LIVER Complaint, from the worst JAUNDICE or DYSPEPSIA to a common HEADACHE, all of which are the results of a DISEASED LIVER.

PRICE, ONE DOLLAR A BOTTLE.

DR. SANFORD, Proprietor, 313 Broadway, New York.—And retailed by all Druggists. [je9.1y]

NOTICE to COAL PURCHASERS.

—The subscriber is prepared to furnish COAL and COKE at his bank at Lilly's Station on the Pennsylvania Railroad, of as good quality as can be had on the mountain. I will run coal in my own cars to Hollidaysburg, or any other point on the Pennsylvania Railroad, if application is made personally or by letter.

ALSO—I will agree to deliver COKE at any bank, in cars, at FOUR AND A QUARTER CENTS PER BUSHEL, viz:—THIRTY-FIVE pounds to the bushel, or deliver it in my own cars, at any point desired, at the lowest possible rates.

For either of the above articles, address

J. M'GONIGLE,
Hemlock, Cambria county, Penn'a.,

where all orders will be promptly attended to.

August 25, 1858-6t.

CLOTHING.—Call at M. GUTMAN & CO., Huntingdon. A Spring Stock of the best and most fashionable, just received. [March 24, 1858.

LADIES DRESS GOODS.—A splendid assortment now on hand, at BENJ. JACOBS' Store.

TOW LINES AND BOAT ROPES, for sale low, at the Hardware Store of April 7, 1858. JAMES A. BROWN, Huntingdon, Pa.

DRY GOODS!—A fine assortment on hand for the accommodation of customers, at BENJ. JACOBS' "Cheap Corner," Market Square. (oct28)

COUNTRY PRODUCE

Received in exchange for New Goods, at M. STROUS, Store. [March 31, 1858.

LADIES COLLARS---Newest Styles—in great variety at the "METROPOLITAN."

THE GREATEST VARIETY of the richest styles of Dress Goods and Trimmings, can always be found at the fashionable store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

CLOTHING! CLOTHING!! Keep yourself warm. Call at M. GUTMAN & CO'S Cheap Clothing Store, in Long's new building, Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. A good stock always on hand. (oc28.)

CLOAKS, TALMAS, RIGOLETTES, Victorines and Head Dresses are sold at prices, which defy competition, by FISHER & McMURTRIE.

GUM SHOES, cheaper at D. P. Gwin's than can be had in town. Call and see them.

SILK BONNETS, latest styles, in great variety, and very cheap, at the mammoth store of D. P. GWIN.

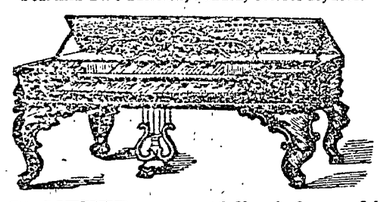
GROCERIES, &c., &c.—Call at the cheap store of BENJ. JACOBS. All kinds of country produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices. (oct28.)

BOOTS & SHOES.—Old and young can be fitted at BENJ. JACOBS' store in Market Square, Huntingdon, Pa. (oct28.)

BLANKETS, PLAIDS, LINSEYS, Flannels, at all prices, at the mammoth store of FISHER & McMURTRIE.

COME ONE—COME ALL, To the Cheap Store of M. STROUS, and examine his New Goods and Prices. [March 31, 1858.

THE WORLD'S GREAT EXHIBITION PRIZE MEDAL!
AWARDED TO C. MEYER,
FOR HIS TWO PIANOS, London, October 15, 1851.



C. MEYER, respectfully informs his friends and the public generally that he has constantly on hand PIANOS, equal to those for which he received the Prize Medal in London, in 1 51.

All orders promptly attended to, and great care taken in the selection and packing the same.

He has received, during the last Fifteen years more Medals, than any other maker, from the Franklin Institute—also, First Premiums in Boston, New York and Baltimore.

Warerooms No. 722, ARCH Street, below Eighth, south side, PHILADELPHIA. [Sept. 8, '58-3m.]

DISSOLUTION of PARTNERSHIP.

—The Partnership heretofore existing under the firm of McManigill & Smith, in the Drug and Grocery business, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 19th of August, inst. The business will be continued by S. S. Smith, and the books and accounts of the firm will remain in his possession for collection and settlement.

HENRY McMANIGILL,
Huntingdon, Aug. 25, '58. S. S. SMITH.

20 PER CENT SAVED!!!

Competent judges have now decided that at least 20 per cent is saved, by purchasing all HARDWARE at the *regular* HARDWARE STORE of JAMES A. BROWN.

To continue this public advantage, the subscriber has just returned from the East with a complete stock of

HARDWARE,	MECHANICS' TOOLS,
CUTLERY,	HOLLOW-WARE,
PAINTS,	SADLERY,
OILS,	COACH TRIMMINGS, &c,

Which he has carefully selected and bought at *reduced* prices, from the best houses in the United States. Thus he is enabled to sell Wholesale and Retail, extremely low.

☞ Country Dealers, Builders, Mechanics, and the people generally, are respectively invited to call.

☞ All orders receive prompt attention. ☜

N.B.—Persons indebted to the late firm of Jas. A. Brown & Co., are requested to make immediate payment to

JAMES A. BROWN,
April 7, 1858. Huntingdon, Pa.

DO YOU WANT BOOKS AND WALL PAPER? GO TO WILLIAM COLON'S.

Do you want New Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Religious Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Scientific Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Poetical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Law Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Medical Books?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Stationery?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Gold Pens?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Port Monnaie's?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Fancy Articles?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want Cheap Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Best Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.
Do you want the Latest Wall Paper?	GO TO COLON'S.

COLON'S is the place to buy these Goods!

☞ Then GO TO COLON'S and buy your Goods, and tel your neighbors that the place to buy all these Goods, IS AT COLON'S.

Huntingdon, April 14, 1858.

THIS WAY FOR BARGAINS! PORTSTOWN, THE PLACE FOR NEW AND CHEAP GOODS!!

If you dont believe it CALL AND SEE.

For Ladies' Dress Goods, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For every variety of the best Dry Goods, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For the best Groceries, call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For Queensware, Glassware, &c., call on DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For Salt, Fish, &c., &c., call at the Cheap Store of DAVID GROVE, Portstown.
For anything you can get in any other store, call on DAVID GROVE, in Portstown, and SAVE MONEY.

All kinds of Country Produce taken in trade, by DAVID GROVE, Portstown.

West Huntingdon, May 5, 1858.

PATENT PORTABLE FENCE.

The Rights of HUNT'S PATENT PORTABLE or PERMANENT FENCE and GATE POST, for Lots, Farms, and Townships, can be secured for a small sum by calling on the Agent, at Huntingdon. Go and see the model at once. It is decidedly the best fence ever used. No Farmer should be without it. Call, ye who would be benefitted, and examine it for yourselves.

HENRY CORNPROPST,
May 19, 1858. Agent for Huntingdon county

TO THE PUBLIC.—The undersigned informs his friends and the public generally, that he has leased the ORLANDO HOUSE, in the borough of Huntingdon, and is now prepared to accommodate with boarding and lodging all who may favor him with a call. His Bar is furnished with the best liquors.

LIVERY STABLE.—He has also provided himself with a good stock of Horses, Carriages, &c., for the accommodation of the public, at reasonable charges.

WM. WILLIAMS.

Huntingdon, April 7, 1856.

LATEST FROM THE EAST!

The "*May Flower*" has just arrived at this port, with intelligence from the East up to the present date;—not the least important of which, to the public, is the fact that her cargo consisted, principally, of a new and elegant Stock of

GROCERIES, CONFECTIONERIES, PROVISIONS, &c.,

For the cheap establishment of

LOVE & McDIVITT.

Consisting of their usual variety of everything in their line; all of which they are now prepared to dispose of for CASH or *Country Produce*, on the most reasonable terms.

Huntingdon, May 12, 1858.

BROAD TOP HOUSE. ANDREW MOEBUS would respectfully inform the public that he has fitted up the Broad Top House, on Allegheny street, at the Broad Top Depot, Huntingdon, and is now prepared to entertain strangers and travellers in an unobjectionable style.

His table will always be supplied with the substantials and delicacies of the season. His Bar is furnished with the choicest liquors. In a word, no pains will be spared to render guests comfortable and happy. june 18.

THE GOOD TIMES COMING! THE FIRST ARRIVAL! NEW GOODS! NEW GOODS!! NEW GOODS!!!

MOSES STROUS has opened at his Store-room, in Market Square, the first arrival of NEW GOODS, to which he invites the attention of old and new customers.

His assortment consists of every variety of Ladies Dress Goods and Dry Goods generally, Groceries, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes.

Also, a heavy stock of READY MADE CLOTHING, for Men and Boys.

Call and examine my Stock of New Goods. Prices low.

☞ All kinds of Country Produce taken in exchange at the highest market prices.

March 31, 1858.

EVERYBODY BUYS AT BRICKER'S.

Blacksmiths buy at	BRICKER'S.
Carpenters buy at	BRICKER'S.
Builders buy at	BRICKER'S.
Saddlers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Shoemakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Cabinetmakers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Farmers buy at	BRICKER'S.
Housekeepers buy at	BRICKER'S.

MACKEREL of all Nos'., Herring, &c., can be had of the best quality, by calling on FISHER & McMURTRIE.

WHALEBONE, Reed & Brass Hoops, and Reed Skirts, for sale at the Cheap Store of D. P. GWIN.

BOOTS, SHOES, HATS and CAPS, the largest stock ever brought to town, are selling very cheap at FISHER & McMURTRIE'S.

POWDER, LEAD and SHOT! For sale by LOVE & McDIVITT.

IF YOU WANT TO BE CLOTHED, Call at the store of BENJ. JACOBS.

GROCERIES Of all kinds at STROUS' Cheap Store.

LIQUORS, of the best, for Medicinal purposes, at S. S. SMITH'S.

FLOUR! For sale at D. P. GWIN'S.

PROFESSIONAL & BUSINESS CARDS

DR. JOHN McCULLOCH, offers his professional services to the citizens of Huntingdon and vicinity. Office at Mr. Hildebrand's, between the Exchange and Jackson's Hotel. Aug. 28, '55.

S. S. SMITH, Dealer in Drugs, Medicines, Perfumery, Dye Stuffs, Oils, &c. Also—Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

JOHN SCOTT. SAMUEL T. BROWN.

SCOTT & BROWN, Attorneys at Law, Huntingdon, Pa. Office same as that formerly occupied by Mr. Scott. Huntingdon, Oct. 17, 1853.

R. ALLISON MILLER, DENTIST, Huntingdon, Pa. June 24, 1857.

DR. T. A. LYON, Dentist, SHADE GAP, Huntingdon couny, Pa. November 11, 1857.

WM. COLON, Dealer in Books, Stationary, Wall Paper, &c. &c.

D. P. GWIN, Dealer in Dry Goods, Groceries, Hardware, Queensware, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

JAMES BRICKER, Dealer in Dry Goods, Hardwaro, Groceries, Queensware, Hats, Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c., &c.

J. M. CUNNINGHAM & BRO. Founders, Huntingdon, Pa.

R. C. McGILL, Founder, Alexandria, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JAMES A. BROWN, Dealer in Hardware, Cutlery, Paints, Oils, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

MOSES STROUS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Boots and Shoes, Hats and Caps, etc.

H. ROMAN, Dealer in Ready Made Clothing, Hats and Caps, Boots and Shoes, &c.

BENJ. JACOBS, Dealer in Dry Goods, Ready Made Clothing, Groceries, Queensware, &c. &c.

M. GUTMAN & CO., Dealers in Ready made Clothing, Huntingdon, Pa.

FISHER & McMURTRIE, Dealers in Dry Goods, Grain, &c., Huntingdon, Pa.

LEVI WESTBROOK, Dealer in Gentlemen's, Ladies' and Misses' Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Morocco Lerther, etc.

LONG & MILLER, Dealers in Groceries, Confectioneries, &c., &c.

JOSEPH REIGGER, Watchmaker and dealer in Watches, Clocks, and Jewelry, &c.

WM. WILLIAMS, Plain and Ornamental Marble Manufacturer.

LOVE and McDIVIT, Dealers in Groceries, Confectionaries, Flour, &c.

OWEN BOAT, Carriage and Waggon Manufacturer.

ANDREW MOEBUS, Proprietor of the Broad Top House.

J. S. MILLER, Proprietor of the Franklin House.

N. WILLIAMS, Proprietor of the Orlando House.

P. McATEER, Proprietor of the Huntingdon Hotel.

JOHN F. RAMEY, County Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street, one door east of the Huntingdon Marble Yard.

REFERENCES—L. T. Watson, Philadelphia: J. P. Leslie, Geologist, Philadelphia; Charles Mickley, Rough and Ready Furnace. Hon. Jonathan M'Williams.

J. SIMPSON AFRICA, Practical Surveyor, Huntingdon, Pa. Office on Hill street.

JOHN FRISCH, Watchmaker and Dealer in Watches, Clocks, Jewelry, &c., Huntingdon.

R. HARE POWEL, Miner, and Dealer in Broad Top Coal. 56 Walnut st., Philadelphia.

ANDREW PATRICK, Miner & Dealer in Broad Top Semi-Bituminous Coal; Coalmont, Huntingdon county, Pa.

JACOB CRESSWELL, Miner and Dealer in Broad Top Coal, Riddlesburg, Huntingdon co., Pa. [July 11, 1858.

G. KRIEGER & CO., Miners and Dealers in Broad Top Coal, Broad Top, Huntingdon co